The Bombay Gazette.

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COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
CALEDONIA	7458	W. R. Andrews	25th Jan.
CLYDE	4130	H. T. Weighell	1st Feb.
THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	8th "
GANGES	4094	T. F. Creery	15th "
CARTHAGE	5080	M. De Horne	22nd "
BUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	29th "
SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	7th March
THAMES	4094	T. F. Creery	14th "
CALEDONIA	7458	W. R. Andrews	21st "
BUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	28th "
PENINSULAR	6947	R. P. Briscoe	4th April.
CLYDE	4130	H. T. Weichell	11th "
ORIENTAL	7361	L. H. Monle	18th "
BUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	25th "
CALEDONIA	7458	W. B. Andrews	2nd May

The Steamers marked R.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked R.V.I. proceed direct to VENICE. Mails Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for Venice port transhipin to the mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain aboard the through Venice Steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES and LONDON.
The "Valetta" (marked B M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard Mazagon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only Mails and packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at regular intervals.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 14th November, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	T. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Feb. 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,191	750	1st Mar. 1896
IMPERATOR	T. Nicolich	4,116	750	1st April 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st May 1896
IMPERATOR	T. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st June 1896

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
TYNDOBONA	C. Rellen	4,951	350	7th Feb. 96
STELLA	A. Mitis	4,233	340	7th March '96
MARIA TERESA	V. Ghersmann	3,942	350	7th April 96

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

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RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

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AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
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INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

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STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
ELEKTRA		3,185	350	21st Feb. 96

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
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Sassoon House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 1, 1895.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta, On or about the
S.S. MUTTRA	4,841	28th February.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd January, 1896. Agents.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. ARCHIMADE ..... 6th Feb, 1896.
S. S. RUBATTINO ..... 5th March 1896.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months, Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the Option of going *via* Venice and Returning *via* Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on 7th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 10, 1896.

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GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
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PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

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WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS.
Price 2 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 25th January, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, about the 25th January, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S. S. "KOLA" 1,192 tons, on the 28th January, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangro'e, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,536 tons, on or about the 30th January, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, about the 1st February, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "COLABA," 1,460 tons, about the 31st January, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, about the 1st February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 23rd January, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

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PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
Under Contract with the French Government.

DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday at noon.
OCEANIEN	4259	C. Schmitz	21st March 1896.
ERNEST SIMONS	5639	C. Delacroix	18th April "
YARRA	4255	C. de Mirbenge	16th May "
SYDNEY	4232	C. Aubert	13th June "
CALEDONIEN	4222	C. L. Blanc	11th July "
MELBOURNE	4048	C. Bourdon	8th August "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
SALAZIE	C. Paul	4,255	13th Feb, 1896,

Fourweekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia transhipat Colombo.

FOR KARACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The s. s. "ALPHEE," will LEAVE the Victoria Dock on the 15th February, at 9 A.M., for KURRACHEE & PERSIAN GULF.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

The s. s. LA SEYNE will leave Bombay on 11th February, *via* KURRACHEE, ADEN and MARSEILLES in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar, Madagascar and Mauritius.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
For further particulars apply to

E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.
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CONSTANT COMPLAINTS
are made of the BAD CONDITION in which some imported medicines reach consumers in India.

ESPECIALLY is this the CASE
With preparations of Sarsaparilla, and those who habitually use this invaluable remedy are strongly recommended to purchase only

KEMP'S EXTRACTS
KEMP'S COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.
Rs. 2-4, Rs. 4, and Rs. 7-8 per bottle.
KEMP'S IODISED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.
Rs. 2-8, Rs. 4-8, and Rs. 8-8 per bottle.
BOTH ARE prepared in the Company's Laboratory From the finest Jamaica root—by the most approved scientific methods—and under highly skilled and most careful supervision.
WILL ALWAYS be found SWEET, PURE, FRESH.
Fluid and in finer condition than any imported preparation of the Drug.
Specify Kemp's and take no substitute.
Beware of Poisonous and Injurious Blood Medicines.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BEERS AND STOUT.
TRADE MARK.
BASS'S BEER
BY FOSTER & STONE.
GUINESS'S DUBLIN STOUT
By FOSTER & BURKE.
ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER
Bottled specially for TREACHER & Co.
By IND COOPE & Co.
TREACHER AND CO.'S PILSENER BEER.
A genuine light malt liquor, the best "Light Beer" in the Market.
SPARKLING DEVONSHIRE CIDER
Bottled by FOSTER & SONS.
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

COLD WEATHER CLOTHING.
THORPE AND CO.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING:—

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Warm Rugs, all Wool	10	8	Cashmere Mufflers, Rs. 2-8 to	3	8
Real Austrian Rugs	18	0	Striped Silk Rep Mufflers from	7	8
Scotch Mauds ...Rs. 13-8 to	25	8	Real Scotch Lambswool Under Shirts, each	6	8
Real Whitney Blankets, White or Scarlet per pair, Rs. 16-8 to	25	0	Real Scotch Lambswool Pants, each	6	8
Real Russian Eider Down Quilts...Rs. 25 to	100	0	Stout Brown Merino Vests, each...Rs. 7-8 to	8	8
Do. Pillows ,, 6-8 to	8	8	Stout Brown Merino Pants, each	7	8
Best Feather, do.	8	8	Shetland Lambswool Socks, per doz	25	0
Best Wove Flannel Sleeping Suits...Rs. 10-8 to...	16	8	Ribbed Hand-Knitted Half Hose, per doz	25	0
Best Wove Flannel Shirts, Rs. 6-8 to	8	8	Merino Socks, per dozen	15	8
Warm Gloves ,, 1-8 to	2	8	Balaclava Caps, each	4	8
Tan Dogskin lined, very Warm, per pair	5	8	Wool Night Caps	2	8
Wool Mitts	1	8	Woven Cholera Belts, from	2	12
Warm Dressing Gowns, from	16	8	Warm Overcoats, Rs. 45-0 to	55	0
Turkish Dressing Gowns	15	8	Ulsters, very warm ,, 45-0 to	55	0
Cardigan Jackets, Rs. 8-8 to	13	8	Warm Cheviot Suits, from Rs. 38-0 to	45	0
Ladies' Cardigans	8	8			

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RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN'S EVENING DRESS
SPECIALLY CHEAP ITEMS
AT
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.
WHITE DRESS BOWS, Newest Shapes,
Rs. 2-14 and 5 Per Dozen.
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Rs. 5 Per Dozen.
WHITE KID GLOVES, Re. 1-4, 1-12 and Rs. 2-8.
BLACK THREAD SOCKS, Fast Dye,
Re. 1 and 1-8 Per Pair.
BLACK THREAD SOCKS, Fronts embroidered with Coloured Silk,
Re. 1-12 and Rs. 2-4 Per Pair.
BLACK SPUN SILK SOCKS,
Rs. 2-12 and 4-8. Pure Silk, Rs. 9 Per Pair.
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PROFESSOR RICHARD, M. E., and Dr. MALONEY, M. L. A., Melbourne, is COMING on a PROFESSIONAL VISIT for a SEASON to BOMBAY, OPENING NIGHT, TOWN HALL, FEBRUARY 10th, Admission Free.

FOR LADIES TRAVELLING and FOR HOME USE an indispensable article is offered in KEMP'S IMPROVED ABSORBENT SANITARY TOWELS. The great sale which this article in its improved form has secured fully proves the high appreciation in which it is held. Price Rs. 2 per dozen, securely packed. KEMP & Co., Ld., Bombay.

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KEMP'S
CELEBRATED EQUATORIAL
HAIR DOUCHE
Is so pleasant and refreshing in use that it retains the favour of every user. Its application is easy, and it is quite cleanly in use, without exception the most reliable.
HAIR TONIC PRESERVER AND RESTORER
IN THE INDIAN MARKET.
SHOULD be used by every one desiring to retain or possess a fine head of hair.
FAR SUPERIOR to anything imported.
Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per bottle.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR
FOR THE BREATH AND TEETH
IS the Finest Liquid Dentifrice and Mouth Wash in existence, and far surpasses in fragrance and delicacy any imported article. Always perfectly fresh.
In two sizes, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SERRAVALLO'S
FERRUGINOUS QUININE,
THE
GREAT AUSTRIAN TONIC
OF
PERUVIAN BARK and IRON.
OVER 300 MEDICAL CERTIFICATES,
Notifying its great strength-giving properties and at the same time being of an
EXQUISITE TASTE.
Price per Bottle, Rs. 2-8. Per Dozen, Rs. 24.
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OR
RIFLE RANGE
CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

SUITABLE also for Racing or Noting the passage of seconds or fractions of a second.

In the Chronograph Watch we have an independent centre second hand which can be released, stopped, and returned to Zero by three distinct applications of pressure to the winding Coronet or in the case of Hunters and Half Hunters to a small stud at the side of the Case. The three actions of the long hand in no way effect the movement of the Watch, nor will the Watch cease to record the progression of time as the Stop Watch will do.

We have now introduced a Chronograph Watch, having the most reliable movement possible in the most simple form with a view to bringing a thoroughly First Class accurate, reliable and Safe Chronograph Watch within a reasonable price, and in offering this Watch to the public, we do so in the fullest confidence that it will give the utmost satisfaction and do credit to our recommendation.

DESCRIPTION.

Nickel Silver Case crystal face, bold dial, keyless lever, with triple Chronograph action, having a minute recorder strong movement with compensation balance for extremes of temperature Palladium hair spring. The highest quality in the most simple form. All complete in Case with spare glass and main spring, Rs. 90.

CHRONOGRAPH ONLY.

We have also a Chronograph without any Watch, but having the new triple action on the winding Coronet and having also a minute recorder which we offer for Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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"VICTORIA WATCH" PRIZE-
DISTRIBUTION, 24TH DECEMBER, 1895.

Dial Number.		Rs.
10856	Thos. Sutton, O. R. Ry., Lucknow	1,000
10740	G. Hucker, Secunderabad, Deccan	500
2042	Moti Gurung, care of Jemadar Adjt., 1-3 Gurkha Rifles, Bareilly	100
11298	Gunner W. Stone, F. Battery, R.A., Bangalore	100
10760	S. Karam Dad, Mission School, Gujranwalla	100
10922	Pundit Baij Nath, Judge's Court, Lucknow	100
9444	Lce. Corpl. A. Williams, D. Sq. 16th Lancers, Lucknow	100
9341	K. F. Jeronis, Maturata, Ceylon	50
10030	Sergt.-Major J. H. Warrener, J. Royal Fusiliers, Karachi	50
9675	Hussain, Foreman Nilgiri Brewery, Ootacamund	50
9850	K. Verasamy Iyer, Hospital Asst., Hasur, Mysore	50
9838	Pte. E. Williams, "The Buffs," Jullundur	50
10274	Pte. G. Miles, E. Comp., "The Queen's," Ferozepore	50
7136	Pte. O. Booth, G. Comp., North-Regiment, Bangalore	50
9628	B. Aryarata, Elkaduwa, Ceylon	50
10445	Pte. T. Carpendala, 2nd Sq., 4th D. G., Rawalpindi	50

MAX MINCK & CO.
Lahore, 24th December, 1895.
The next Prize-Distribution of our "Victoria Watches," will take place on the 31st March, 1896.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD AND SILVER PLATE.

HAMILTON and Co. have an unequalled Stock of Silver Plate, suitable for VOLUNTEER or ATHLETIC Prizes, SPORTING TROPHIES, &c.

HAMILTON and Co. have just put into stock A LARGE VARIETY of Silver and Electro-Plated Goods, suitable for PRESENTATION on all occasions.

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Our Well Illustrated and SPECIAL LIST of NOVELTIES sent POST FREE to all applicants.

RACING CHRONOGRAPHS IN GOLD AND SILVER.
TIMEPIECES IN SPECIAL CASES FOR AFFIXING TO DASH BOARDS.

HAMILTON & COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1808.)

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PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.
UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.
The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.
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BAHADURS No. 3.	BAHADUR REGALIAS.
BAHADURS No. 4.	BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 2	BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.

BAHADUR REEDS.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS.
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MADRAS.

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ANOTHER TRIUMPH!

OUR NEW PROGRAMME,

A TERRIFIC SUCCESS!

WILLISON'S
WORLD CIRCUS.

OUR NEW PROGRAMME!
PRESS AND PUBLIC SURPRISED
At our Manifest Resources.
OUR NEW PROGRAMME!
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING
OUR SECOND FASHIONABLE
"SOIREE DE GALLA."
OUR NEW PROGRAMME!
THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN WONDERS.
VERY NEW AND NOVEL.

Secure Seats daily at MITCHELL'S Cigar Stores.
POPULAR PRICES:—Rs. 4, Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1.
Natives only Annas 8.
Zenana Boxes by Arrangements.
Doors open at 8-15 P.M. Commence at 9-15 P.M.
OPEN AIR CONCERT EVERY EVENING.

ORPHEAN DRAMATIC CLUB.

PATRONS: T. E. LORD & LADY SANDHURST.
THE OPERA BURLESQUE,
ENTITLED
"ELIZABETH R.,"
Will be repeated by the above Club on
TUESDAY, 4TH FEBRUARY,
To meet the Deficit in the Performances given in December.
FRIDAY, 7TH FEBRUARY,
IN AID OF
THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL,
AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE,
Introducing the latest Popular Airs and Dances.
OVER 50 PERFORMERS.
Orchestra .....ROYAL IRISH STRING BAND.
Musical Director ..Mr. HENDERSON.
Overture 9-0 P.M. Carriages 11-30 P.M.
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PRICES:
Stall's and Dress Circle .....Rs. 3.
Pit Seats and Gallery .....Re. 1.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform admitted Half-price to the Re. 1 Seats.

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GREAT REDUCTIONS
AT THE GRAND EXHIBITION
OF THE
IMPERIAL GLASS AND PORCELAIN WORKS,
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD,
LUDWIG, MOSER AND SONS,
WORKS KARLSBAD, BOHEMIA.
25 per cent. Discount on the Original Prices.

GAIETY THEATRE.

BOMBAY CITY POLICE DRAMATIC CLUB.

THE Members of the above Club assisted by Ladies and Gentlemen Amateurs, will give a VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, to be followed by a Laughable Farce, in the GAIETY THEATRE, ON FRIDAY, THE 31st INSTANT.

Doors open at 8-30 P.M., to Commence at 9 P.M.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Rs. 2, Re. 1, and Annas 8.

WANTED

FOUR TRAINED SUB-OVERSEERS, with Practical Experience of Railway Construction, who can set out Work, Survey with Theodolite, and Level accurately, for employment on the Ahmedabad-Prantej-Ahmednagar Railway. Salary according to qualifications up to maximum of Rs. 50, with Horse Allowance of Rs. 12-8, per mensem. Apply to the

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Ahmedabad-Prantej-Ahmednagar Railway,
Camp Ahmedabad.

CLEARANCE SALE.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
AT THE GRAND EXHIBITION
OF THE
IMPERIAL GLASS AND PORCELAIN WORKS,
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD,
LUDWIG, MOSER AND SONS,
WORKS KARLSBAD, BOHEMIA.
25 per cent. Discount on the Original Prices.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for Supply of the undermentioned ARTICLES required by the Poona Cantonment Committee, commencing from 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897:—

(a) Stationery.
(b) Disinfectants.
(c) Petty Conservancy Supplies, such as Brooms, Baskets, &c.
(d) Kerosine Oil for Public Lighting.
(e) Supply of Bullocks and Drivers for Rubbish, Night-soil and Cesspool, and Water Carts, Beef and Mutton Vans, and Fish Carts for the Slaughter-yard.
(f) Supply of Calves for Vaccination.
(g) Supply of Iron, Wood, and other articles.

2. Blank Tender Forms and Documents showing the Conditions to be complied with by the persons whose Tender is accepted and the Earnest Money required, will be supplied on payment of 8 Annas and Postage Fee at the Secretary's Office, Poona Cantonment Committee.

3. Tenders must be sent so as to reach the Office of the Secretary, Cantonment Committee, Poona, not later than 12 Noon on the 10th of February, 1896.

4. The Undersigned will refuse to receive any Tender unless it be submitted in a sealed cover.

5. The authority to accept a Tender vests in the Cantonment Committee, who will at their discretion accept the highest or lowest or any other Tender, or reject any or all Tenders submitted.

6. The communication of acceptance of Tender will be put in course of transmission at any time within one month from the last day on which the tenders are due.

E. D. NEWNHAM-SMITH, Lieut-Colonel,
Secretary, Cantonment Committee, Poona.
Poona, 22nd January, 1896.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY, Co., LD.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of the following STORES for Twelve months, commencing from the first day of January, One thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

COCOANUT OIL, best ..... say, about 25 Tons.
KEROSINE OIL, 150° flash ... " " 1,600 Gallons.
Do. 125° " ... " " 6,250 "
CASTOR OIL, best ..... " " 22 Tons.
COTTON WASTE, No. 1 ..... " " 19 "

To be delivered FREE on Railway Wagons, Warl Bunder, Bombay.

The Contractor to pay all claims for shortages through leakage and other preventible causes in transit.

Cocoanut Oil and Castor Oil Casks to be returned FREE to Warl Bunder, Bombay.

Each item to be tendered for separately.

Sealed Tenders endorsed as such will be received by the Bombay Agent at his Office, Treasher's Buildings (Fort), up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on SATURDAY, the 1st February, 1896.

Form of Tender can be had on Application at his Office on payment of one Government Rupee.

The successful Tenderer or Tenderers will have to deposit Security in Government Paper or in Cash to the extent of five per cent. of the value of the Contract.

The Agent and Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. C. BURDER,
Bombay Agent.
Bombay Agent's Office, Treasher's Buildings (Fort), 23rd January, 1896.

CLEARANCE SALE.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
AT THE GRAND EXHIBITION
OF THE
IMPERIAL GLASS AND PORCELAIN WORKS,
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD,
LUDWIG, MOSER AND SONS,
WORKS KARLSBAD, BOHEMIA.
25 per cent. Discount on the Original Prices.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s
BRANDIES
May be Recommended for their Purity and Genuineness.

Call for DETAILED PRICE LIST.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per Italian Steamer "ARCHIMEDI," Captain C. ANFOSSO, are informed of her arrival from GENOA on the 23rd instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in VICTORIA DOCK, and all Claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE.

A LARGE QUANTITY of SCHRAM'S "Climax" and Beaumont's Rock Drilling Machines and Appliances. Also two Ingersoll's Compressing Engines, complete.

For Particulars apply to the

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF,
Mushkaf-Bolan State Railway, Quetta.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF CUPBOARD, IRON SAFE, &c.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Kudwa Kanjee Parukh, trading in partnership with Tribhowan Jewraj and others under the name of Kanji Jewraj in Bombay, and also in the name of Tarachand Kudwa, and in Rajkote under the name of Kudwa Kanjee (an insolvent), Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., at Sicotar Chawl (out Fort), consisting iron safe, cupboard, looking glass, empty mehta boxes, bedding, pillows, copying press, glass globe lamps, empty boxes, &c.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 455 of 1892.
Appeal No. 810.

Cowasjee Pallanjee Poshkhanawalla.....Plaintiff.
vs.
Hormusjee Manockjee Mody.....Defendant.

The sale of the Apollo Hotel and the furniture and stock-in-trade therein and the goodwill thereof as a going concern advertised to be sold on Wednesday, the 29th January, 1896, has been POSTPONED to WEDNESDAY, the 19th February, 1896.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 24th January, 1896.

NOTICES.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer in Charge, Bombay Arsenal, up to 12 Noon, on 21st February, 1896, for the supply of PAWLINS of SIZES, to the Arsenals, Depots, and Factories in the Bombay Command from 1st April, 1896, up to the 31st March, 1897.

II. Printed Forms of "List of Schedule" of the PAWLINS (more or less) for the supply of which Tenders are invited, and the form of Contract need which, in the event of a Tender being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the Contractor, are obtainable at this office daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 29th January to 19th February, 1896, between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. (on Saturdays till 1 p.m. only).

The term "more" includes the supply of Stores if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of the original tender.

III. Tenders will only be received on these printed forms which are procurable on application at this office at the rate of one rupee for each set.

IV. Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 o'clock Noon on FRIDAY, the 21st February, 1896. Parties tendering are invited to attend.

V. All further Particulars can be obtained from the Undersigned.

C. A. EMPSON, Lt.-Col., R.A.,
Ordnance Officer in Charge.
Bombay, 20th January, 1896.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY.

PENSION VILLA FRANK
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

J. NEUBERG,
91, ESPLANADE ROAD,
(OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB),
BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.
!! SPECIAL REGARD FOR !! DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

	Per 100. Rs. a.
ROYALS	4 0
TRABUCOS	3 12
COQUETAS	3 8

Please compare Sizes and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.

FLOR DE SUMATRA CIGARS.
Torpedo Specials No. 1.
Rs. 3-4 per Box of 50.

VEVEY CHEROOTS.
(Direct from Switzerland.)

Vevey Fins	Rs. 10-8 per box of	250
Vevey Flor Finas	" 6-8 "	100
Vevey Courts	" 6-0 "	120

An entirely new line in the way of SMOKES.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2, and 3,
AND
"BAHADUR TORPEDOS."

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By Direct Importation.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE,"
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months..... Rs. 13
Six Months..... " 6-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If sent to England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 3s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bruce Lane, Fort, below the offices of Messrs. Wallace and Co. (where the things have been removed for sale), the valuable and handsome strong-made black and teakwood household furniture, crockery and glassware, pictures, table ornaments, carpets, lamps, &c., the property of the late Mr. DHUNJEESHOY PESTONJEE MEHTA.

The property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the Hill Road, at Bandora, opposite the bungalow of Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan, Solicitor, the handsome black and teakwood household furniture, crockery and glassware, mahogany case of spoons and forks, a handsome mahogany cottage piano by Soundy and Co., strong-built boat-shaped phaeton, very powerful, fast and showy young dark bay waler, brass-mounted harness, table ornaments, wind-proof lamps, pictures, &c., the property of the late Mr. FRANK DE SOUZA of the Gujarat Revenue Survey.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

The property of a gentleman—
1 stylish gig in good order by Stephen's.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

1 English tea-box with refrigerator
1 phonograph in working order
1 set of vine pattern glassware in 97 pieces
3 cases hops
1 case india-rubber
1 lot 13 whole and half-plate printing frames, 118 packets Ilford papers of sizes, one new print washer

The property of a Parsee gentleman consisting of hall seats, teak bedstead, double almyrah, writing table, drawing-room sofas, chairs, dining table, &c.

An invoice of new wicker, wire tin and paper bassinettes on account and at the risk of Mr Dadoobur Pestonjee—
1 P 36: 1 case 28 pieces Italian cloth

The property of an officer consisting of wearing apparel, drawing and engineering boxes, telescope, books, carpenter's tools, window curtains, table ornaments, vases, &c

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr W C Smith—
20 kegs, each 1 cwt extra superior red lead
10 drums, each 5 imperial gallons genuine double linseed oil
10 drums tinned, each 5 imperial gallons genuine turpentine AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome strong victoria
1 strong-built landau
1 second-hand serviceable brougham
1 strong office-shagram
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered,

IMPORTANT TO CONFECTIONERS.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co.'s Office, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Messrs CYRUS BHYDERJEE, confectioners, consisting of large size glass door cupboards, plate, glass show cases, marble cream soda fountain, marble top counter, 18ft., dining table, bentwood chairs, sideboard, marble top teapoys, a mahogany 11 stops organ in good order, fancy goods, provisions, copper utensils, English cooking stoves, gas chandeliers, confectionery jar, &c.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF A LAW LIBRARY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

The library of the late Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw, formerly solicitor of the High Court.

Catalogues will be published and the library is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 410 BALES OF GREY CLOTH.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of Mr. Manshanker Vajeshanker and on account and at the risk of Thacker Dossabhoy Thakersey the undermentioned 410 bales of grey cloth:—

Jacob Sassoon Mills.
78 bales chudders.
90 bales dhoties.
20 bales T. cloth.

E. D. Sassoon Mills.
20 bales chudders.
68 bales dhoties.
32 bales T. cloth.

Alexandra Mills.
8 bales chudders.
9 bales T cloth.

Morarjee Goculdas Mills.
5 bales chudders.
3 bales T. cloth.

Jewraj Balloo Mills.
69 bales dhoties.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 5, Cowasa Causeway, next to Messrs. Leopold and Co., the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, one handsome walnutwood cottage pianoforte by W. Bush, London, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, table ornaments, wind-proof lamps, pictures, Brussels carpets, &c, the property of the late C. J. MIDDLETON, Esq.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 24th January, 1896.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 2, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of coloured and grey piece goods:—

476 pair Agra native shoes, 122 leather belts, hose pipe, picking hands, white skins, leather belting, leather for harness, and hydraulic leather, &c,

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria with removeable coach-box.
1 second-hand strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in very good order,
1 powerful chesnut Arab, about 14-1, 6 years, broken to saddle and harness.
1 bay waler gelding, about 15 hands, aged, quiet in saddle and harness.
1 four-seated open carriage.
1 roan horse, 14-3, aged 6 years, believed sound, goes in harness and saddle.
1 white horse 14 hands, aged, quite to ride and drive, with harness.

AUCTION SALE OF SHOP FURNITURE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 51, Medows Street, Fort, the remaining stock-in-trade of Messrs. Mugwondas and Jorandas, Mooltanee Jewellers, consisting of silk piece-goods, silverware, ivory toys, shawls, glass door cupboards, show cases, tables, glass fitting, &c.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF GRIMAULT'S PATENT MEDICINE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on account of the concerned—

2 cases Grimault Patent Medicines consisting of copaiba capsule, morohol, Grimault's sarsaparilla, Grimault's syrup of hypophosphate of lime, purgative pills, santal midy, &c.
1 case containing syrup of lemon and rasberry.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES AND PONIES AT MR. ALI BIN AMEER'S STABLE, RIPON ROAD, BYCULLA.

Under instructions from Mr. Ali bin Ameer, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SUNDAY, the 26th inst., at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, about 25 Arab horses and ponies, the property of different native dealers proceeding to their native country—

25 horses and ponies, consisting of chargers, racers, hunters, hacks, trappers, and polo ponies.

BONA-FIDE.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Mr. W. P. SAYERS, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at Sankli Street, Byculla, personal effects, household furniture, jewellery, old coins, postage stamps, and very valuable library comprising Early Records of Travel, Manners and Customs of the Peoples of India and the East, with rare engravings and maps, Works on Natural History, Voyages and Travel, Novels, and Miscellaneous Literature by Standard Authors. A magnificent set of Mrs. Inchbald's "The Theatre," British Modern and Old Plays, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, Waste Paper, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Warl Bunder.

On SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, and cotton sweepings, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM ROAD.

On SATURDAY, the 8th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Dr. Govindrao Bhawoo Prabhakar, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Succaram Meerjee, the mortgagor, the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in an oart known as Girgaum Road, without the Fort of Bombay aforesaid, containing by admeasurement 269 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 316, new No. 2113, old Survey No. 381, and new Survey No. 7005, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes in Ward D under No. 398 and Street No. 4, and bounded on the east by a passage of the oart aforesaid, on the west and north by the property belonging to Tribhowan Bhaidas, and on the south by the property of Manibhai Rajpoore Kareen, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned,

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 21th January, 1896.

R. SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Rare Values Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment.

At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	Rs. 8
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	2½ %
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0.

Specimens of mixtures, Cornbins, Oats, Bran, &c., can be seen.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,
9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000
DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA, AND CEYLON,
BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*_____

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

THE ARMY
USE OUR
LIQUEFIED CARBONIC ACID GAS
AND
SODA WATER MACHINES,
IN BARRACKS,
ON THE MARCH,
IN CAMP,
IN PEACE,
AND IN WAR.

THEY WERE USED IN THE CHITRAL EXPEDITION.
IN THE BLACK HILLS AND IN THE CHIN HILLS.
THE SOLDIERS SWEAR BY THEM.

THE
SIRDAR'S CARBONIC ACID INVENTIONS SYNDICATE CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.
GOOLAM HOOSEIN AMIRUDIN, Market Agency, 6, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

TREZUKA
THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to life wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA
THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness to complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines, or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C.

Agents for India, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HUNGARIAN WINES.

THE only WINES which have a Government Guarantee for being Pure Grape Juice, SOLD AT GROWERS' RATES, are the best Wines imported in India. Trial solicited.

For Particulars and Prices apply to
THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT,
Commercial Museum Agency,
S. J. TELLERY & Co., Agents.
21, Medows Street, Bombay.

BARNET & ELICHAYGARAY
COGNAC.

Rich Brandies from above Firm
TO HAND.
APPLY TO
SOLE AGENTS for INDIA,
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

RETAIL AGENTS:—
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikanthe and Rewakanthe, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay;
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad;
PRICE..... Rs. 6.
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Summarised Statement of Affairs, Half-year ended 30th June, 1895.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	23,62,487 0 10
Reserves and Rest	"	10,46,454 1 6
Deposits	"	92,51,985 10 1
Bills and Acceptances	"	7,71,812 12 2
Sundries	"	2,31,133 5 3
Total	Rs.	136,63,772 14 0

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	3,30,553 4 4
Government and other Authorised Securities	"	75,910 5 6
Loans, Bills, Advances	"	1,11,01,222 4 9
Properties, Deal Stock	"	148,331 9 8
Bills, Contra, Sundries	"	707,025 5 9
Total	Rs.	1,963,772 14 0

N. B.—Fixed Deposits received at 5, 4½, 4, 3½ or annum for 36, 12, 9, 6 months respectively.
Cash Credits and fixed Loans granted.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay

CREDIT LYONNAIS
ESTABLISHED 1863.

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Receives f

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Novelty Theatre: Mark Twain's first lecture, 5-30 p.m.
Y. M. C. A.: Annual Subscription Dance, Town Hall.
The Willard Opera Company, "Gentleman Joe," Tivoli Theatre.
Willson's Circus, Esplanade.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Temperance Address by Rev. A. H. Bowman, M.A., 8-30 p.m. (Ladies invited. Music.)
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Archimede entered the dock yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a game, this afternoon, at 4-30.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Karachi, and Sind, per steamer s. Kapurthala, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., to-morrow (Saturday).

THE BANK OF CALCUTTA, LD.—We are circulating with to-day's issue of the "Bombay Gazette" the Second Report of the Bank of Calcutta, Limited, which is certainly worth the perusal of the commercial men.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.—There will be a meeting to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon for yachts and ships' boats as usual. Entries close at noon to-day, and noon on the day of the race for ships' boats. Course for both races, No. 1.

AFTERNOON PARTY.—Mr. Balcrishnarao B. Pitale invited a number of Hindu ladies and gentlemen, yesterday afternoon, to hear "Puran," to the accompaniment of moordung, harmonium, etc., in honour of "Satya Narayan," and take "prasad." As usual the friends of the family attended. There was a variety of music on the occasion.

BURGLARY AT MUSJID STREET.—Yacoob Ahmed, an Arab cloth merchant, residing at Musjid Street, has reported to the police that, during his absence from home on Tuesday night, his room was broken into and Rs. 500 in cash, which he had tied up in a handkerchief, were stolen from a box, the lock on which was broken open.

THE GHELLABHAI HARRIDAS ENTERTAINMENT FUND.—The following further sums have been subscribed towards the Ghellabhai Harridas Entertainment Fund:—H. H. Maharaja Sir Takhatsinghji of Bhavnagar, Rs. 200; Mr. Jamsetji N. Tata, Rs. 100; Mr. G. Gotton, Rs. 50; Messrs. S. A. Nathan, Dorabji J. Tata, C. H. Forbes, G. McLaren, J. Brooks, and S. Moses, each Rs. 25; and Mr. H. Dunk, Rs. 20.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45:—

Marche	Des Escrimeurs — Nazy
Overture	Tutti in Maschera — Pinatti
Selection	I Lombardi — Verdi
Gavotte	Intermezzo — Hall
Fantasia	Paul Jones — Planquette
Valse	Gouttes de Rosee — Waldteufel

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

REQUIEM MASS AT BANDORA.—There will be a solemn Requiem Mass in the St. Andrew's Church, Bandora, at 7 a.m., on Monday, the 27th instant, preceded by an Office for the Dead, at 6 p.m., on Sunday, the 26th instant, for the repose of the soul of the late Rev. Nicholas D'Silva. The expenses will be defrayed out of the funds collected by subscription among his parishioners and friends for placing a marble slab on his grave, etc. All are requested to attend.

THE B. S. P. C. A.—During the month of December last, 2 horses and 2 bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners; while 38 bullocks and 12 horses were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment during the last month; 261 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, and 110 cartmen were fined for overloading their carts.

THEFT AT BHENDY BAZAAR ROAD.—Babaji Jambodhov, residing on the second floor of a house at Bhendy Bazar Road, locked the door of his room, about noon on Tuesday, and went out. On his return about 7 p.m., the same day, he found that the lock on the door was opened, apparently with a duplicate key, and, on entering the place, discovered that a box, containing gold and silver ornaments and wearing apparel of the aggregate value of Rs. 245, was carried away. The window-box minus its contents was found on the following morning by the police in the 3rd Lane, Kamatipoora.

NEGLIGENT PARENTS.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Govind Rowji, a coach-driver, was charged with rash and careless driving, thereby injuring a child of three years. Mr. Craigie defended. On the 27th December last, at 5 p.m., accused was sitting on the coach-box of a four-wheeled carriage, which was drawn up in front of a house on the Kalbadevie Road. Meanwhile a Mahchiwala Meter-cart came up, and to give place for the cart to pass, the accused pulled up the horse, which moved the carriage backward. The rear part of the carriage struck a Hindu child, which was knocked down, and one of the rear-wheels passed over its person. The father of the boy, who was present in court, did not press the charge. The magistrate observed that it was a pure accident, for which accused could not be held responsible. The parents of the boy were more to blame in the matter than anybody else for sending a child of three year s to school alone and unaccompanied. The accused was discharged.

A GOLD-MINE IN THE RUBBISH.—Before Mr J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Nelmes charged Kanyilal Mansukhlal with theft as a servant in respect of four pieces of gold, valued at Rs. 25, belonging to Goverdhandas Bhugwandas, his master. On Wednesday morning accused was arrested by the police on suspicion while attempting to dispose of the metal. Further investigations disclosed the fact that accused had pledged two more pieces of the precious metal with a Marwari. The accused pleaded not guilty, and stated that he did not steal the metal, but found the pieces in the rubbish of complainant's shop. His Worship was not inclined to believe that pieces of gold would be thrown away in the rubbish, nor could they be found there. Even if gold was found in the rubbish, as stated, accused had no business to appropriate the same to his use, or dispose of it in the manner he did. The accused was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

A FATAL MISTAKE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an enquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Jiwan, a fisherman, aged thirty, residing at Coolwada, Dockyard Road, Mazagon. The deceased was not in pecuniary or any other troubles, and lived peaceably with his wife, who, a few days ago, left him and with his permission went to reside with her parents. For some days past Jivan had been suffering from fever and was under medical treatment. On Tuesday last he was seen by his uncle sitting near the door, when deceased complained to him of fever, and stated that the doctor had given him some packets of quinine. On Wednesday afternoon the deceased was found lying unconscious in his room, and was at once conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where shortly after he, under treatment, came to himself. On being questioned as to what he had taken, Jivan stated that the packets of quinine and a packet, containing some white powder, which had been given to him by a doctor to destroy rats, were lying side by side, and he (deceased) by mistake took the packet of white powder instead of that of quinine, with the result that he became insensible. Deceased progressed favourably until 5 p.m., when he suddenly relapsed, became unconscious, and died at 6 o'clock in the evening. The medical evidence went to show that death was due to arsenical poisoning, evidently taken inadvertently. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.—The Council of this charitable Society begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following donations during the year 1895 towards the General Fund and Christmas Appeal:—(General Fund)—Standard Oil Co., of New York, Rs 100; H. H. the Aga Khan, Rs 30; H. H. Raja Sir Sudhal Deb, K. C. I. E., and Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., each Rs. 25; Lord Harris, G. C. I. E., G.C.S.I. (ex-Governor of Bombay), Rs 20; the Hon. Mr. Nowrosjee N. Wadia, C. I. E., and Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw Jenwallia, C. I. E., each Rs. 15; Sir Charles Sargent, Kt. (late Chief Justice of Bombay), Sir Lyttelton H. Bayley, Kt. (late Puisne Judge of Bombay High Court), Sir Jehanghier Cowasjee Jehangier, Kt. Mr Geo. Cotton, Wm. G. A. C. T., Mr. Alex. J. Agabeg, Comptoir National D' Escompte de Paris, Mr. J. M. Campbell, I.C.S, C.I.E, Mr Kerala Varma, C.S., Mr. Jamsetji N. Tata, Rs. 10; Rao Bahadur Krishnarao Muriye, Rai Bahadur Sheth Sobhagmul Dhudha, Rao Bahadur Bhashkar Vishnu Phadke, and Messrs. H. J. Rustomjee and Co., each Rs 10; the Hon. Mr Justice Budroodin Tyabji, Mr. Edward Wimbridge, Hormasjee Eduljee Cama's Charity Fund, R. E. E., R. W., A. M. T. J., G. T., Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Mr. E. B. Carroll, M.I.C.E., Framjee Muncherjee Cama Charity, E., W. K., Mr. J. O'Connell, Mr. R. A. English, Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, and Khan Bahadur M. N. Nanavati, B.A., LL.B. each Rs. 5; Mr. D. Gostling, and Messrs. Tulockchand and Shapoorjee, each Rs. 3; and H. C., Rs. 2. (Christmas Appeal)—Shree Raja Saheb Gulputeerao, C.I.E., Rs. 15; Mr. G. B. Reid, I.C.S., Mr. Alex. J. Agabeg, and G. and H.J.F., each Rs. 10; Mr. Dayaram Gidumal, I.C.S., J.M.C., E.W.K., J.L.S., J.M.R., Mr. P. F. Fischer, P. B., G. H. T., Mr. H. J. Rustomjee, Standard Oil Co., of New York, H.E.R.P. Hormusjee Edulji Cama's Charity Fund, Mr. Edward Wimbridge, and Mr. W. Murray, each Rs. 5; Framjee Muncherjee Cama Charity, Mr. J. O'Connell, C.M.C., Mr. R. Gilbert, H.G., G. P. de S., and Mr. J. Chaves, each Rs. 3; A. M. T. J., L. P., G. W. R., R. C. L., P. G. C., G. S. H. S., J. S. B., Mr. Khareghdji F. Kapadia, T. Y. C. F. S., W., J. O. C., E. R. and Mr. E. B. Carroll, M. I. C. E., each Rs. 2. Further contributions will be thankfully received by Mr. David Thomson, honorary treasurer, and acknowledged in the local newspapers.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the HON. MR. JUSTICE BUDRUDIN TYEBJI.)

A CLAIM ON AGENCY ACCOUNTS.

LUCHMINARAYEN MAKHANLAL AND ANOTHER VS. SULDEOPERSAD NANDKISORE AND OTHERS.

THE plaintiffs' claim was for Rs. 2,037-8-6 in respect of agency accounts between the respective firms of the plaintiffs and defendants, and interest from 13th November, 1890, until payment, and costs of the suit. The Hon. Mr Lang and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs Bhalchandra and Kanga, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Starling and Mr. Rudra, instructed by Mr Peace, appeared for the second and third defendants, Raghatherpsad and Madhaopersad, while there was no appearance for the first defendant, Bai Savitri.

The plaintiffs' firm in Bombay acted as commission agents of the defendants' firm, and as such they collected hoondies sent by the defendants' firm for collection in Bombay, and borrowed and paid hoondies drawn by the defendant's firm upon the plaintiffs' firm and sold and realised certain goods consigned by the defendants' firm to the plaintiffs' firm, and paid and incurred expenses in respect of such goods, and shipped cotton consigned by the defendants' to the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs firm, at the request of the defendants, opened an account of the defendants' firm, in the name of their firm, and in such account entered all monies collected on account of the defendants' firm, and debited all sums paid on account of the defendants' firm. At the foot of the account was a balance of Rs. 2,037-8-6 up to 13th November, 1890. The defendants' firm had failed to pay the amount due. Since the filing of the suit, Buldeopersad, the original first defendant, died in his native country on the 18th April, 1894, leaving his widow Savitri, and her brothers his only heirs and legal representatives.

The written statement of the second and third defendants, Mr. Peace's clients, alleged that the original first defendant was carrying on business for his own benefit, and he had not left these defendants any self-acquired property, and none of his property had come to their hands. The first defendant had an undivided share in some ancestral property, but such share ceased on his death, and was not liable for the first defendant's debts. The said defendants said that they were not the heirs and legal representatives of the first defendant, and that they were improperly made parties to the suit. If the first defendant had left any self-acquired property, the female defendant was his heir.

His lordship, in giving his decision, said that the first defendant, carried on separate business in which his brothers had no concern. The debt due to the plaintiffs was not a joint debt. His lordship gave a decree with costs, for the amount claimed against Savitribai, remarking that he could not pass a decree against the brothers as representing the family estate. His lordship therefore gave a decree for the brothers without costs.

APPOINTMENT OF A RECEIVER.

ADA BECHAR AND OTHERS VS. SAYANA VENKOOJEE AND ANOTHER.

MR. BASIL SCOTT, instructed by Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi, and Cama, on behalf of the plaintiffs, asked for a rule for the appointment of a receiver to take charge of the property of the late Venkoojee Nursojee, which was now in the hands of the defendants. The deceased Venkoojee was indebted to the plaintiffs in the sum of Rs. 930 under a decree of the High Court for Rs 2,787. The defendants were alleged to be now endeavouring to mortgage the property of the deceased; and the plaintiffs therefore applied for the appointment of a receiver. His lordship granted the application for a rule "nisi."

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the HON. MR. JUSTICE JARDINE and the HON. MR. JUSTICE RANADE.)

BRUTAL MURDER OF AN INFANT.

IMPERATRIX VS. SAI KOM BABAJEE.

THE prisoner in this case appealed from a decision of the Hon. Mr. W. H. Crowe, Sessions Judge of Poona, who, on the 12th October last, convicted her of murder and sentenced her to transportation for life.

The death of a male child, named Maruti bin Raojee, five or six weeks old. It was taken away from its mother's side on the night of the 24th October last. It was missed in the early morning, and a fruitless search was made. The patel of the village was then informed. He promptly made a thorough search, and ultimately the child was found tied up in a cloth and buried in a quantity of jowari grain in a basket in the accused's house. When found, the child was dead, and the body cold. The accused was seen going from the house of the child's father. Her neighbour heard her pouring out grain on the floor. She confessed before the "panch" and adhered to her statement before the magistrate and the Sessions Court. The motive for the crime was evident from the strained relations that existed between her and Raojee, the father of the child. Mr. Crowe, on the prisoner's own plea of guilty, found her guilty of murder and sentenced her to transportation for life.

Mr. Justice Jardine in giving the court's decision on the appeal, said: As the prisoner was properly convicted of murder on her own plea of guilty her appeal must be rejected we are not fully satisfied with the only reason given by the Sessions Judge for not passing sentence of death. This is recorded as follows:—"It appears that accused was exasperated by a series of annoyances put upon her by Raojee and was reduced to a state of desperation." The accused confessed that she killed the baby because of enmity against its father Raojee. But except her own statements, there is no evidence except of quarrelling between her and Raojee, nothing from which it may be presumed that she was in the right and that he was in the wrong. Assuming that he has acted improperly in having complained to a magistrate as the patel advised her. The prisoner appears to have had no quarrel with the mother; who discovered in the course of the night that the baby sleeping near her in a cot had been carried off. The prisoner confessed that she stole it and suffocated it; and it was found, on search, hidden under a heap of grain. The prisoner is a woman above forty years of age. We do not think, however, that the High Court should interfere, as there may be other circumstances which the Governor in Council may in his discretion treat as showing that the law has been enforced sufficiently. But we think it right to point out that in our opinion the reason given by the Judge for not passing the capital sentence, ought, under section 367 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to have been more fully recorded and based on a fuller inquiry.

For the reasons stated in the judgment, the court rejected the appeal.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 24.

Eve of Conversion of Saint Paul, Apostle, and Martyr.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 406 and 431.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 25.

Conversion of Saint Paul.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.

THE Amir of Kabul has nominated Sardar Umar Khan as his representative to act with Captain McMahon in the demarcation of the Afghan boundary from near Chaman to the Persian frontier. Operations will begin very shortly, as everything is now ready for work. Another demarcation party will also soon be on the move for work on the Persian-Baluchistan frontier. This will be in charge of Colonel Holdich, with Captain Kemball, of the Political Department, and Mr. Sykes Consul of Kerman, as Assistants. Colonel Wahab, R.E., will be Survey Officer. Colonel Holdich will start from Karachi travelling *via* Gwadur to the neighbourhood of Kohak, where he expects to meet the Persian party about February 10th. The escort will be simply a camp guard of 15 sowars and 100 sepoys. This demarcation, which is the outcome of an agreement with the Persian Government, will extend from near Jalk to Koh-i-Malik, and should be completed by April. Colonel Holdich and Captain McMahon will finish work about the same time, and should join hands at the point where the Afghanistan, Persian and Baluchistan frontiers meet.

THE *Madras Times* states that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the reorganisation of the Madras High Court as proposed by the Chief Justice, whereby the Original Side of the High Court will be amalgamated with the Appellate Side with the present Registrar of the Appellate Side as Registrar of the amalgamated establishment. The Original Side Registrarship will be abolished and two Deputy Registrars and one Assistant Registrar appointed.

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BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

HOUSE-CONNECTIONS IN BOMBAY.

AN adjourned monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. G. W. Roughton presiding. There were also present:—The Hon. Mr. Abdalla M. Dharamsi, Messrs. Ardaseer Framjee Unwalla and Badruddin bin Abdula Kur; Commander M. Bean; Mr. Bhagwandas Narotumdas; Drs. Bhalchundra Krishna Bhatawadekar and Thomas Blaney; Mr. Bomonjee Pestonjee Master; Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee; Mr. T. W. Cuffe; Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte; Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji; Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram; Dr. Furdunjee Nasarwanjee Bilgi; Mr. Fazulbhai Joomabhai Lalji; the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram; Messrs. H. G. Gell, W. R. Hamilton, Hassambhai Visram, Chatestone Hewett, W. C. Hughes, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, and Ibrahim Rahimtoola; Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed; Mr. Jagmohandas Vandrawandas Bhalseth; the Hon. Mr. Javerdas Umiashankar Yajnik; Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, and Jijibhoy Framjee Patel; Dr. Kalkhosru Nusserwanjee Bahadurji; Messrs. Kaikhosru Nowroji Kabraji, and Kaliandas Keshavdas; Dr. Kawasjee Eduljee Dadachanjee; Messrs. K. M. Shroff and Kharsedjee Nusserwanjee Wadia; Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh; Mr. G. Lund; Major A. B. Mein; Professor O. V. Muller; Dr. Nanabhai Mavrolee Katrak; Mr. Nowroji Jehangir Ramadan; the Hon. Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta; Mr. Rahimtulla Khairaz; Mr. Rahimtulla Mahomed Sayanai; Dr. Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Khori; Mr. S. Rebsch; Major B. Scott; Messrs. Sorabjee Kharsedjee Dhondi, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhondas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, and Tribhowandas Vargiwanda; Dr. E. F. Underwood; M. Vandrawundas Purshotumdas; Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas; Messrs. R. H. Vincent, Vithalrao Krishnajee Vandekar, and Hajee Yoosuf Hajee Esmael.

The Corporation proceeded to consider the Commissioner's report with reference to Corporation's resolution, dated 4th November last, on the question whether house-drainage connections should be made at the cost of the Municipality or that of the house owners. The report has already been published in these columns.

At the outset, Mr. Barrow, the Municipal Secretary read to the meeting the resolution passed at a "public" meeting of the ratepayers of Bombay praying that the house-connections should be made at the cost of the Municipality, and forwarded to the President of the Corporation.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, in opening the discussion on the subject, said: Those members of the Corporation who opposed Dr. Bhalchandra's amendment on the last occasion will have been now convinced how eminently wise it was to have adopted it. The Commissioner is to be congratulated on the very lucid report he has submitted embracing all the facts and figures about this important question. (Hear, hear.) During the last debate several members emphatically assured us that the total cost of house-connections would not exceed 20 lakhs. Some members went up to a crore as nearer the actual cost. In fact everyone assumed what figure he thought would help his arguments. We are now assured by the Commissioner that the approximate cost will be about seventy lakhs. We are now in a decidedly better position to come to a final conclusion. The first point is as to who should carry out the work. I do not think there could be any difference of opinion about it. The work to be done efficiently must be executed by the Municipality. Human nature is the same everywhere, and people will try to carry out the work in a perfunctory manner, and as the Commissioner very rightly observes the door will be opened to innumerable kinds of petty frauds, and the health of the city will mainly depend upon the efficient working of the drainage system, no loophole should be allowed by which there is the slightest risk of public health being impaired in the slightest degree. The work to be efficient must be carried out by the Municipality. The next point, viz., who is to bear the cost of house-connections, is the crux of the whole question. If the Corporation undertakes the liability they will be compelled to increase taxation. Some people seem to entertain the idea that it will be possible to meet the cost without additional taxation, but if they carefully consider the financial aspect of the question they will soon dismiss the idea. Extra taxation must be imposed to meet the liability cast upon the Municipality. In this connection it may be mentioned that it would be very unfair to levy any portion of the burden on the poor by enhancing the town duties. It is specifically a house tax and should be recovered in that shape only. It will therefore necessitate an increase from 1 to 2½ per cent. in the general tax. The question is whether such a procedure would be a just one. In the first instance we have to consider why those house-owners who, under a resolution of the Corporation, have connected their houses at their own expense should be made to contribute towards the cost of providing house-connections to other house-owners in the city. The house-connection should be connected at the owner's expense, even in the first drainage section. This is an admission on their part that the charge of house connections must be, legitimately borne by the house-owners themselves. Under this resolution a large number of houses have been connected at the owner's expense, and to ask them now to pay in the shape of additional taxation for providing house-connections to the rest of the city is highly unjust and inequitable. It will no doubt be pointed out that the Corporation having paid for the house-connections in a certain locality ought not to compel others to provide connections at their own expense. There is a great deal of justice in this remark, but it is one to be considered by the Corporation. The best course is to accept the lesser of the two. There is no course by which we could act with absolute justice. If we call upon the house owners to pay for the connections, injustice will be done to them, as we have provided a certain part of the city with house-connections at Municipal expense. In the other case we will be dealing unjustly with those people who have put in their connections at their own expense, and will be perpetuating the injustice, as I will presently show. In the former case a certain amount of injustice has been done by the action of the previous Corporation, and cannot be remedied. We will merely stop at the point where it is impossible to remedy. In the latter case we will be perpetuating the injustice. Not only will the house-owners who have spent their own money in connecting their houses, will have to pay in the shape of additional taxation towards the cost of other houses, but the burden will fall most unequally in different parts of the city. It is a well known fact that the rateable value of properties in the Fort, Mandvi, and Bhuleshwar wards are much higher than those in the remaining wards of the city. Besides that most of the houses in the three above named wards abut on the public roads, while in the others the majority have large compounds. The cost of house-connections for Fort, Mandvi, and Bhuleshwar will therefore be proportionately lower than that of the other wards. Assuming for arguments' sake that the cost of connecting a house in Mandvi is the same as of that in Parel, it will be easy to appreciate how unequal the contribution will be in the shape of general tax. Take for argument's sake that a house in Mandvi has a monthly rental of Rs. 300 while a house in Parel of about equal dimensions is Rs. 50, the cost of connecting both being say, Rs. 200 each. By an additional one per cent. in the general tax, the former will be made to pay Rs. 3 per month while the latter only eight annas. The real significance of this unequal recoveries will be that house-owners in Fort, Mandvi, and Bhuleshwar will have to pay not only for their own house-connections, but will have in addition to materially contribute towards providing house-connections in the outlying districts. Why should this be done? Is it fair? Is it just that we should make a section of the city to pay not only for itself but for others in a matter of this kind? House connections are a necessary adjunct to a house, and prima facie these must be provided by the house-owners themselves. I hope those members who have been inclining for carrying the cost to the Municipality will carefully consider the present aspect of the question before voting according to their preconceived views. I would strongly urge members of the Corporation to discard from their minds how their voting will affect their pockets or their chances of being returned, but to consider the question in the light of their duty and to vote in strict accordance with the dictates of their conscience. I would once more ask whether there are any valid reasons why such a system of injustice should be perpetuated of making one man pay not only for himself but also in part for another. I am prepared to admit that there would be some hardship if we decided to recover the cost of house-connections from the respective house-owners all at once. There is a pretty large number of house-owners who will find it difficult to meet the whole claim at once, and in my opinion some facilities ought to be offered, in recovering the outlay. It is therefore my intention to propose that certain facilities should be offered, and I will move that the total cost should be recovered from the respective house-owners in six monthly instalments extending over ten years. Some consideration is due to a certain section of the house-owners, and I think my proposal will meet the requirements of the case. As regards maintenance I do not think any difference of opinion is possible. The Municipality must undertake the liability to keep everything clean and in working order. Of course if any fittings are to be renewed they must be at the cost of houseowners. I will therefore move the following amendment: "That the Corporation's resolution No. 2268 of 3rd November, 1882, be rescinded. (2) That the work of house-connections throughout the city be carried out by Municipal agency. (3) That the cost of house-connections be recovered from the respective house-owners by six monthly instalments extending over ten years. (4) That the cost of maintenance be borne by the Municipality, excepting that of the renewal of fittings."

Dr. Ismael Janmahomed seconded the resolution.

The Hon'ble Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta said that he would have preferred to follow Dr. Blaney in the discussion, but as he observed that Dr. Blaney was not inclined to address them just then, (Mr. Mehta) would take the opportunity to once more state his views on the subject since he was he shortly going out of Bombay and would not be able to attend the meetings of the Corporation for some time to come. As Mr. Ibrahim's proposal was a sort of compromise between the two proposals which had been recently submitted to the Corporation, and as it was likely to be approved by that body, he (Mr. Mehta) would also be quite willing to vote in favour of it. He thought that the wisdom of Dr. Bhalchandra's amendment moved on the last occasion when the question was before them, for the postponement of the discussion, had been amply justified by the result. They were told that the house-owners of Bombay were exceedingly anxious that the house-connections should not be carried out at their own expense, but at the expense of the Municipality. On the last occasion, when he addressed the Corporation on the subject, he pointed out that there was no such feeling on the part of the house-owners as was subsequently evinced by the fact that a meeting called at the house of a rate-payer on the subject proved to be a lamentable fiasco. (Hear, hear.) Dr. Blaney would be able to bear him out in this.

Dr. Blaney: I know nothing about the meeting. (Laughter).

Mr. Mehta, continuing, said that it was broadly known that a meeting was called at the residence of one of the house-owners, and it was attended by twenty-five men only. (Laughter.)

Mr. Dhondi: Oh no; Many more. About thirty men. (Loud laughter.)

Mr. Mehta said that he accepted the correction that thirty and not twenty-five persons had attended the meeting.—(Renewed laugh)—for the purpose of entering their emphatic protest against the proposal of making house-connections at the expense of the house-owners. At any rate there was then the so-called public meeting in which Messrs. Kur and Dhondi interested themselves very much, and though it was largely advertised in the local papers, and though every member of the Corporation was invited to attend, yet, according to the accounts received, the attendance at the meeting was not commensurate. In a public hall like the Framji Cowasji Institute was, not larger than one hundred. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. Kur: The notice convening the meeting was not signed by me.

Mr. Mehta observed that he failed to see why some of the members of the Corporation should now fight shy and keep aloof from the meeting, as they attended. (Hear, hear and laughter). The chairman of the meeting, who had sent the Corporation the proceedings and resolutions passed thereat, had failed to inform them how many rate-payers were present at the meeting. Although Mr. Kur did not convene that meeting, he had advised people to attend it.

Mr. Kur: I did not do anything of the kind.

Mr. Mehta, continuing, remarked that his friend Mr. Kur ought not to feel angry about it because he was not blaming him for it, but all he wished to convey was that not with standing the energy and vigour with which Mr. Kur worked at it, the attendances was very poor; there being about only one hundred people present.

Mr. Bomanji Master: There were many more; about three hundred.

Mr. Mehta remarked that it was first stated that the meeting had been attended by five hundred people, but they were gradually coming down, and now it was sought to establish that there were three hundred present. (Laughter.) In fact everyone assumed what figure he thought would help his arguments. We are now assured by the Commissioner that the approximate cost will be about seventy lakhs. We are now in a decidedly better position to come to a final conclusion. The first point is as to who should carry out the work. I do not think there could be any difference of opinion about it. The work to be done efficiently must be executed by the Municipality. Human nature is the same everywhere, and people will try to carry out the work in a perfunctory manner, and as the Commissioner very rightly observes the door will be opened to innumerable kinds of petty frauds, and the health of the city will mainly depend upon the efficient working of the drainage system, no loophole should be allowed by which there is the slightest risk of public health being impaired in the slightest degree. The work to be efficient must be carried out by the Municipality. The next point, viz., who is to bear the cost of house-connections, is the crux of the whole question. If the Corporation undertakes the liability they will be compelled to increase taxation. Some people seem to entertain the idea that it will be possible to meet the cost without additional taxation, but if they carefully consider the financial aspect of the question they will soon dismiss the idea. Extra taxation must be imposed to meet the liability cast upon the Municipality. In this connection it may be mentioned that it would be very unfair to levy any portion of the burden on the poor by enhancing the town duties. It is specifically a house tax and should be recovered in that shape only. It will therefore necessitate an increase from 1 to 2½ per cent. in the general tax. The question is whether such a procedure would be a just one. In the first instance we have to consider why those house-owners who, under a resolution of the Corporation, have connected their houses at their own expense should be made to contribute towards the cost of providing house-connections to other house-owners in the city. The house-connection should be connected at the owner's expense, even in the first drainage section. This is an admission on their part that the charge of house connections must be, legitimately borne by the house-owners themselves. Under this resolution a large number of houses have been connected at the owner's expense, and to ask them now to pay in the shape of additional taxation for providing house-connections to the rest of the city is highly unjust and inequitable. It will no doubt be pointed out that the Corporation having paid for the house-connections in a certain locality ought not to compel others to provide connections at their own expense. There is a great deal of justice in this remark, but it was a most unwise and ill-advised step that he took on that occasion. He (Dr. Blaney) had never ceased to be sorry for the opposition that he raised on that occasion.

Dr. Blaney: Not at all.

Mr. Mehta: Dr Blaney told me over and over again that he will never cease to repent the step he had taken on that occasion.

Dr. Blaney: I never told you that.

Mr. Mehta: You have said so in the presence of some of the members of the Corporation that you have always been regretting the false step that you took on that occasion.

Dr. Blaney: Never.

Mr. Mehta: I can only express my intensest astonishment at his denial.

Dr. Blaney: You may.

Mr. Mehta still maintained that Dr. Blaney did say what he (Mr. Mehta) attributed to him, and asked him to try and remember if he had not made such a statement. Dr. Blaney had stated while moving his amendment on a former occasion that it was vexation of spirit and flesh to re-open a subject which had been decided twenty years ago. That sounded very pathetic indeed, and the members of the Corporation appeared to have been much moved by the very feeling terms in which Dr. Blaney made such a statement. Mr. Mehta asked whether it was not weariness of flesh and vexation of spirit on the part of Dr. Blaney to have opened a question which had been decided twice within the last year. Dr. Blaney himself having withdrawn his motion on one occasion and the Corporation throwing out his proposals over and over again. (Hear, hear.) Dr Blaney would pardon him if he said on this occasion that the resolution which he got passed about twenty-five years ago was an instance of his vacillation and his swaying one way and another in the matter of the drainage of the city. There was at that time no bitter opponent of the underground system of drainage in Bombay than Dr. Blaney, but when Sir Richard Temple, the then Governor, appointed him (Dr. Blaney) to be the chairman of the Town Council he made all sorts of suggestions to the commission that was appointed at the time to enquire and report in the matter, and one time afternoon the Corporation was astounded by Dr. Blaney moving the adoption of the scheme as proposed by that commission. Sir Richard Temple was a vigorous Governor, and as there was a majority in those days in the Corporation in respect of all measures recommended by the Government, the proposal was adopted by that body. (Hear, hear and laughter.)

Mr. Kur here rose and spoke something, but his remarks were quite inaudible at the reporters' table.

Mr. Mehta said that he wished to impress upon Mr. Kur that he did not for one moment doubt the sincerity of Dr. Blaney, who, if he ever made any mistake, it was in good faith through overzeal and earnestness in the cause. Dr. Blaney, who had at one time denounced in unmeasured terms the harmful system of underground drainage, had to submit the scheme to the Corporation, as the chairman of the Town Council, and it was adopted, the former body subsequently agreeing to the house-connections being made at their expense in the city. If, as Dr. Blaney contended, the principle that house-connections should be made at the expense of the Corporation, was to be made applicable to the whole city, how was it that an exception was made in regard to houses which would be connected after a certain period. The Corporation agreed to do the house-connections in the first instance because they thought that if the work was then entrusted to the house-owners they would not be able to do it satisfactorily and that the experiment would prove a failure. Mr. Mehta then referred to the injustice that would be done to the rate-payers of the city by applying the income obtained from them in the shape of town and other duties for purposes for which they were not intended.

Mr. Master: Wealthy house-owners paid more town duties than the poor.

Mr. Mehta: I do not know that the rich house-owners have larger bellies than the poor, and they consume more grain and more ghee. (Laughter.)

In conclusion Mr Mehta observed that he hoped that the Corporation would consistently and in conformity with the good sense which always characterise their decisions, and in spite of the diverse interest, consider honestly the arguments on both sides and decide the matter once for all in the interests of all parties concerned. (Applause.)

Mr R. M. Sayani supported Mr Ibrahim's proposition observing that he did so because the arrangement was one which should find favour with them. Whether the house-connections were made by the house-owners or the Municipality, the money would come out of the pockets of the rate-payers.

Mr. Tribhowandass Vargiwandass Madhavdass said that it was not known to the public that Mr Mehta was to attend the rate-payers meeting or else the attendance would have been larger. Mr. Mehta's presence would have perhaps attracted a very large attendance. (Laughter.)

Mr. W. R. Hamilton, said: The postponement of the debate on the last occasion was to be recommended chiefly because it had had the effect of converting Mr. Mehta from an advocate for the construction of house-connections by house-owners to the more sensible view that the work should be done by the Municipality and the cost recovered from the owners. It would be intolerable to allow each man to make the cheapest bargain he could with the most incompetent plumber and run the risk of damaging the costly services of drainage works which had been undertaken by the Municipality. The proposal of Mr. Ibrahim was that the Municipality should do the work and recover the cost from the owners by instalments extending over ten years. It was not an unfair proposal, but there were practical objections to it. It would involve the entertainment of a large staff of clerks to keep correct accounts of every individual item spend on each property. For 25,000 properties it was evident how large the staff must be. There then would be inevitable disputes with the result of thousands of cases in the Small Causes Court, law expenses, compromises, and loss. The Engineer officers instead of doing their work in the streets would be taken up day after day to attend to give evidence, and naturally the Engineering Staff would have to be increased. This cost had not been included in the 70 lakhs estimated by the Commissioner. A large number of owners lived in their own houses, probably as many as one-third of the whole number. Most of them were very poor and would be quite unable to pay the cost of the house-connections. Yet the Municipality would be obliged to harass them with prosecutions and suits. It would be impolitic to do so. That would be another source of loss, and thus with extra establishment and irrecoverable debts the Municipality would not be likely to recover fifty lakhs, if so much, and would have itself to pay 50 lakhs from its own pocket. It had been urged that the Municipality would pay the interest of the advance made to owners for ten years, but that was a mistake, for it was obligatory to charge all over the Municipality. Moreover, one half of this would not be recovered. It was therefore, necessary to adopt a more simple and effective way of recovering the money to be laid out, and the more simple it would be, the more efficient it would be. Dr. Blaney had proposed that the whole cost should be borne by the Municipality, but that proposal was made before the estimate of 70 lakhs was adopted. As it stood it was impracticable and suicidal to give up such an enormous sum of money with no return. It would stop all improvement for twenty years, and they wanted all the money they could get. If they were dealing with a few score of persons it would not be right for the Municipality to interfere; but dealing as they were with the whole city, they should adopt the most simple and easy plan for the recovery of the cost. And what plan was more easy and more simple than an addition of one or two per cent. to the house-tax? By a mere turn of the screw one per cent. would give them 2½ lakhs of rupees, and the whole amount would be recovered without the addition of a single pie or a single puttawalla to the present establishment. It was a cheap plan and an efficient plan. No house-owner would care to pay from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000, either in a lump sum or by instalments over a few years when it could be rec

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 23.

At the weekly biddings for Indian Council Bills in London yesterday, the 50 lakhs offered were placed between the three presidencies, Calcutta taking 26 lakhs, Bombay 17 lakhs, and Madras 7 lakhs, the price obtained—1s. 1 31-32d.—being the same as that of the previous Wednesday's allotments, but 1-16d. less than the small extra sale made on the same day obtained. It is announced that 50 lakhs will be offered again next week. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India remained at 1s. 1½d.

The London Stock Exchange and other financial quotations usually wired by Reuter were overhauled yesterday with the exception of an advance of 7-16 per cent. in Consols, at 107 11-16; and of 5-16 in the price of Indian Sterling Loan, at £61¼. Bar Silver was unchanged in value both in London and New York. Paris Exchange on London was a centime lower, at fcs. 25 22.

Linseed was quoted yesterday at 35s. per 416 lbs., buyers, April-May shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market firm.

A further advance of 1-32d. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4 9-16d. per lb.; but Arrivals, as well as Surats, were unchanged in value. The days' sales were 10,000 bales, East Indians *nil*; Imports 20,000 bales. The market closed firm; Surats and Arrivals quiet. The Manchester market was firm.

In New York yesterday, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton remained at 8 5-16 cents per oz.; but Futures for April were 5 points lower, at 8·03 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 19,000 bales; and below we give the figures for comparison of three years for the same period:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Wednesday's Receipts...	19,000	38,000	25,000
Four days' do.	75,000	145,000	112,000
Since 1st Sept., 1895.....	3,841,000	5,846,000	4,718,000

A larger business has been done in our local Cotton market to-day, the Sales aggregating 3,700 bales. To these, however, the Mills have contributed 3,000 bales, made up of 2,000 Jalna Ginned, at Rs. 201¼; 300 Karanja, Rs. 198; 200 each of Khundwa, at Rs. 195; and Khamgaum, at Rs. 196¼; 100 Mulkapore, at Rs. 199; and 200 old Karanja, at Rs. 185; while Exporters have bought 700 bales, consisting of 200 each of Barsee, at Rs. 211; Akote at Rs. 194; and Akola, at Rs. 194; and 100 Bengal, at Rs. 169 per candy. The tone of the market has remained steady, and prices are unchanged.

To-day's telegrams from the districts present no new feature of interest regarding the Cotton Crop, the harvesting and maturing respectively of the earlier and later growths of which are proceeding satisfactorily in seasonable weather.

WHEAT and SEEDS continued steady in tone with a moderate business reported for shippers' account in both markets; but with prices unchanged with the exception of those for *Linseed* which are one anna higher, at Rs. 7-2-0 to Rs. 7-4-0 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	9,183 bales.
Wheat	15,305 cwts.
Linseed	3,392 ,,
Gingellyseed	6,018 ,,
Groundnuts	13,774 ,,
Castorseed	694 ,,
Rice	40,658 ,,

FREIGHTS are quiet and unchanged. Business has been done to-day, for February shipment, at 13s. 6d.; for March, at 14s; and for April, at 14s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 1 31-32d., for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits, but little business being reported until late in the day when 1s. 2d. Telegraphic was obtainable, and at which a considerable amount was placed to the bazaar in settlement of January contracts. In Merchants' Paper we have heard of only a very moderate amount changing hands; but in Calcutta more Bills are reported to be offering, and rates there advanced 1-32d. during the day, our market also closing as follows:—

Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2d.	per rupee.
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 2 1-32d.	,,
Credits 2 do.	1s. 2 3-32d.	,,
Francs 8 do.	1'48¾.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been fairly steady today at the slightly lower quotations of 105 3-8 per cash; 105 5-16 for the February settlement; and 105 3-16 for the March account; but, at closing the feeling was rather weaker and 1-16 per cent. lower was named.

SHARES.—According to our list this evening the following are the only changes to be noticed:—Connaught and Mazagon, Rs. 5 higher; Lukmidas, Rs. 15; Manockjee Petit, Rs. 45; and Swadeshi, Rs. 10; David are Rs. 10 lower. Bank of Bombay are Rs. 2½ higher at Rs. 1,417½ per share.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 23rd January, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	23	2	30 p.m.	...	14
Suez	23	3	0 p.m.	...	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of 23rd January, 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	21	...	1
,, Karachi	...	12	...	1
,, Madras	...	26	...	1

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia, Neemuch, Kewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th January 1896, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,23,000	2,80,000	4,000	4,07,000
Or per mile of Railway	74	167	2	243
For previous 1 week of half-year.	75,000	1,40,000	2,000	2,17,000
Total for 2 weeks ...	1,98,000	4,20,000	6,000	6,24,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,32,363	3,85,540	5,619	5,23,712
Per mile of Ry do.	79	230	4	313
Total to corresponding date do.	3,27,234	6,69,928	9,632	8,97,792

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 1,16,712
Ditto to date ..... ,, 2,73,792

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th January 1896 on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	400	370	.....	770
Or per mile of Railway	23	22	.....	45
For previous 1 week of half-year.	300	170	.....	470
Total for 2 weeks ...	700	540	.....	1,240
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	268	444	2	714
Per mile of Ry do.	21	26	.....	47
Total to corresponding date do.	30	768	4	1,306

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 66
Ditto to date ..... ,, 156

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CALLAGHAN.—December 23, at Sibi, the wife of J W Callaghan, North-Western Railway, of a son.

HENDRICK.—January 18, at Palamcottah, the wife of Mr J G Hendrick, P W D, of a daughter.

LE MAISTRE.—January 9, at Woodstock, Simla, the wife of G H Le Maistre, Assistant Accountant-General, P W D, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1896.

THE anticipation which gained wide currency in Bombay during the last few days that the Government of India would suddenly introduce legislation for amending the incidence of the import and excise duties on cotton goods has been realised. Yesterday Sir James Westland adopted the procedure which was followed when the cotton duties were imposed in December, 1894, by bringing before the Legislative Council two measures—a Bill to Amend the Indian Tariff Act, and a Cotton Duties Bill. The first of these measures substitutes an entirely new schedule for the existing one, and this form of legislation is adopted notwithstanding that the alterations are few, as being more convenient than that of making emendations in the schedule enacted in December 1894. The chief amendments are the exemption of yarns from all duty, the levy on woven and other cotton goods of 3½ instead of 5 per cent., and the attachment of a specific duty to certain classes of grey goods. These changes are made applicable in the Cotton Duties Act to the Indian mills and the incidence of duty as between Lancashire and India is thus synchronised. This re-arrangement is one which will be regarded as far from a satisfactory solution of the question in India, and the brief period of one week which is to elapse before the Bills are passed into law will certainly not be allowed to go by without protests being entered by the Chambers of Commerce and other bodies well qualified to pronounce on the merits of the settlement. The strong disapproval of the Millowners' Association has already been communicated to Government. It is clear from Sir James Westland's speeches when read between the lines, that the revision is being made by mandate from the Secretary of State. But, as we pointed out, when the exemption of yarns and the taxing of all woven goods was first suggested, the arrangement is likely to be one of those compromises which please nobody, and will be of very doubtful value to the Lancashire manufacturers in response to whose demands these changes are to be brought about. The loss of revenue is estimated at fifty lakhs of rupees, a sum which can ill be spared, and would certainly not be given up but for the potent influence of Lancashire votes, even on the policy of one of the strongest administrations England has ever seen. There can be no doubt that if the re-adjustment embodied in these two bills is accepted with open arms by Lancashire merchants, it will be less on account of its own intrinsic value to them from a commercial standpoint than as a stepping stone for the entire abolition of the duties. As Sir James Westland says, the only suggestion they have made throughout has been the immediately impracticable one of repeal. They know very well that excise in the new form will be utterly distasteful to Indian millowners, who will prefer the entire abandonment of the duties to their continuance under such conditions, and it is therefore hoped in Lancashire that Bombay will join in the outcry for abolition. We lose fifty lakhs of rupees to-day with the prospect of the remaining hundred lakhs being similarly sacrificed on an early date. The situation is one which India ought not, and will not, accept without the most vigorous protest.

The speech of Sir James Westland will be read in vain by those who seek to discover in it any adequate reasons for the re-arrangement to be brought into effect by the bills he introduced. This is the more noteworthy since the Finance Minister's review of the controversy which has raged since the duties were first imposed was an eminently accurate one. He showed clearly enough that the Manchester case has been greatly exaggerated. But at the same time he admitted, as the Bombay millowners have admitted, that in two respects—the drawing of the line of taxation on Indian goods at 20s, and the assessment of excise on yarns alone—Indian and Manchester goods are not quite on the same level. But the differences are more apparent than real, and the grounds for making them were that competition in low counts did not exist. This contention has not been successfully combatted by Manchester. There is, no doubt, a good deal of plausibility in the contention that there should be perfect equality of treatment on both sides, and the Millowners here were quite prepared to accept an equitable scheme for bringing about such equality. They and the Chambers of Commerce were of opinion that the most satisfactory method of obtaining the equality was to apply the dividing line of 20s to imported goods, as well as to those manufactured in India. Government, however, reject this proposal, on the ground that such a line of exemption cannot be drawn with exactitude in the case of woven goods. They are therefore unwilling to undertake a system "the operation of which will certainly be jealously watched and which may have to be abandoned from sheer difficulty in working." This argument has been met in advance in the representation of the Millowners in which it is pointed out that when the limit of exemption was fixed in 1878 at 30s no great difficulty of the kind referred to was experienced. In his second speech Sir James Westland prided himself on having treated the Bombay Millowners as honest men, and bore testimony to their ready and straightforward compliance with the law. It is therefore quite a change of attitude to refuse to accept a solution of the cotton duties problem, not on the ground of any intrinsic demerits, but because it involves the possibility of fraud. In order to make good the case for the mandate, Sir James Westland was also compelled to lay stress upon the incidental difficulties experienced by the Indian manufacturer in spinning and weaving exactly to the required count. But the spinnings of counts over 20s are very small, as Sir James Westland himself pointed out in 1894, in his despatches to the Secretary of State, and therefore the difficulty is one which would seldom occur. Neither is it likely that cases would often arise in which the warp of a cloth is of undutiable count and the weft dutiable. And even if they did, the proper amount of duty payable on the cloth could readily be ascertained. Sir James Westland sums up the case against the plan that has the unanimous approval of business men and experts in this country, by the declaration that it is of little use to introduce a system which would only give rise to a new series of controversies.

Few methods could be devised more likely to bring about this evil than the one Government ask the Legislative Council to accept. The first and most important objection is that it imposes a heavy additional burden on the poorer classes of the country. In other words, it puts the duty on cotton goods on the shoulders of the very poorest consumers who have hitherto been very rightly exempted from its incidence; and what is still worse it sacrifices fifty lakhs of revenue which will in all probability have to be met by the same class. What becomes of Lord George Hamilton's pious hope that the salt-tax may be reduced shortly, when an important addition to our fiscal resources is thus thrown away? It is true the tax payable on the coarse woven goods of the poor as well as on the finer goods of the well-to-do is only to be 3½ per cent., instead of 5. But 3½ per cent. is far too great an addition to the cost of clothing for the poor ryot to meet without any difficulty. We directly join issue with Sir James Westland when he says that 3½ per cent. is so small a sum that the effect of taxing low counts of woven goods to that extent will not be to protect the hand-loom weavers against the mills. In view of the poverty of the masses we believe that the difference is quite sufficient to give the hand-loom industry a very great protective advantage. It is noteworthy, moreover, that Sir James Westland speaks of the reduction from 5 per cent. to 3½ as dependent on exchange, so that should the gold value of the rupee decline, the tax would be brought up to the existing level. We have heard a great deal in the cotton duties controversy regarding "sops to Lancashire." But it would seem that in the present instance the Government of India have prevailed on the Secretary of State to agree to the grant of a very small sop to Bombay. It has been pointed out that if the suggestion of the Chambers of Commerce were adopted and the limit of exemption on imported as well as on locally manufactured yarns was fixed at 20s., there would in reality be an advantage in favour of importers, owing to the five per cent. duty payable by the Indian manufacturer on his stores. Sir James Westland admits that now that the Indian Millowners are to be taxed on the full value of the outturn of their cloth, they ought not to be specially taxed upon any ingredient which enters into the cloth. Upon this principle sizing and China clay used in weaving are to be freed from duty; and iron or steel hoops used in baling are also to be exempted. Sir James Westland expressed a hope that compensatory measures such as these would take away the greater part of the force of the objections which the Mill owners' Association had already advanced to the total exemption of yarns and the taxing of all woven cloth. But the compensatory measures do not meet in the slightest degree the primary objections raised by the Millowners to the loss of revenue involved, the inequity of taxing the products of the loom and not the spindle, and the decided protection afforded to hand-loom weaving—a large and important industry—in competing with power looms.

PRINCE HENRY of Battenberg is the one distinguished victim of the military promenade to Kumassi. We referred only the other day to the astonishment of certain Chiefs, who at a palaver with the Commander-in-Chief of the [illegible] were presented to the Prince, and heard that he was married to one of Queen Victoria's daughters. He went to Africa to earn military distinction, and he has been carried off by the African fever, more deadly than assagai or rifle. The sympathy of all Her Majesty's subjects will go out to the bereaved Princess, who is left a widow with four orphaned children, the eldest ten, and the youngest five years of age.

WE yesterday published a telegram from Rome stating that the position of the Italian force beleaguered by the Abyssinians in Makaleh is very critical, and that the water supply of the garrison is failing. The Rubattino mail steamer Archimede, which has just arrived in Bombay harbour from Genoa, touched at Massowah eight days ago. It was then known that the force—about 3,000 men—holding out in Makaleh was hard pressed by want of water, the Abyssinians having diverted the neighbouring streams. The garrison had found means to remedy this inconvenience by cutting a subterranean channel, which supplied their more urgent needs. There was some misgiving as to the possibility of this device being discovered by the enemy and counterworked. The telegram evidently refers to a state of things that existed ten days or a fortnight ago. There is no reason to suppose that the position is more critical now than it was then. At that time General Baratieri, the Commander-in-Chief, had issued a proclamation announcing that the Italian army would forthwith assume the offensive; the reinforcements were beginning to arrive, and the General had full confidence in the result. The Archimede at Naples took on board troops, mules, and munitions of war for Massowah; the Italian war vessels were watching the sea coast to prevent the landing of supplies of arms and ammunition intended for the Abyssinians. On the other hand, the Abyssian irruption into the Tigre Province, and subsequent events, made it difficult to supply the needs of the Italian troops, now numbering 11,000 men. Captain Barboro, the Italian Consul in Bombay, was instructed by telegraph to despatch a thousand bullocks from this port to Massowah and also to procure for immediate transmission five thousand sun-helmets. It was found more difficult than might have been expected to meet either of those not very formidable indents on the recources of this great city. Only fifty bullocks could be obtained in Bombay, the number required for local consumption slaughtered at Bandora from day to day being very limited. The Mofussil, however, was equal to the demand, and a British India steamer will take the whole thousand to Massowah before the end of the month. The requisition for 5,000 sun-helmets was still more difficult to meet. Bombay could only supply 250 all told; Calcutta was scarcely in better case. However, the Italian Consul in the Bengal capital succeeded in finding a contractor who has undertaken to supply 9,000 helmets within a month, and the remainder in two months. It is strange that in all India five thousand helmets cannot be turned out in less than two months.

IT is a significant fact that the *Banker's Magazine* should have joined other financial organs at home, less concerned to aid the interests of bankers, in pointing out the significance, not to say the danger, of the ever-growing accumulation of unemployed capital which the improvement in the trade of Great Britain has done little so far to absorb. The banker's periodical points out that the growth in fresh issues of capital and the greater activity in speculation during the year now closed have, in the main, only meant a transfer of cash from one pocket to another, and not the shipment of gold from the country. The purchases of Consols by Government departments are ever and necessarily increasing. The outlet for money in the form of small individual trading is being steadily diminished, the economy of enormous producing and distributing agencies rapidly taking the place of the retailer. In the absence, therefore, of more direct indications than can be discovered at present for an adequate employment of cash, it is not surprising the opinion should prevail that the era of cheap money and high value of investment stocks is not yet at an end. At the same time, the possibilty of further large loans for China, to say nothing of the drift of capital to South Africa, are points in the horizon not to be wholly ignored by the home investor. It is also conceivable, though perhaps not probable, that in the event of a monetary crisis in the United States the general disturbance to credit might have the effect of temporarily affecting money rates in England, the glut of gold notwithstanding. In India the position is a different one. There are innumerable ways in which capital could be used, but the mass of holders prefer to allow it to remain unproductive in chests, in the ground, and in other secret places. Statisticians have shown pretty clearly that, while the mints were open, fully one-third of the rupees annually coined were withdrawn from circulation to be hoarded. Now that the free coinage of silver has been stopped, such large additions to the hoarded rupees cannot be made, but, as pointed out the other day, the capital held in this unproductive form is so enormous as to add considerably to the complexity of the exchange problem.

OWING to the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg, the State visit by his Highness the Maharaja of Datia to his Excellency the Governor, which was fixed to come off yesterday afternoon at the Government House, Malabar Point, has been postponed *sine die*, as also the return visit by Lord Sandhurst to his Highness the Maharaja.

HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUTENANT-GENERAL C. E. NAIRNE, Commanding the Forces, Bombay, will arrive here from his tour in the Deesa district, and alight at the Church Gate station, at 9-30 p. m., to-morrow, the arrival being private. A salute of fifteen guns will be fired from the saluting battery at sunrise on Monday to announce the arrival.

THE annual camp-of-exercise of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery will be held at Fort Headquarters Bombay Volunteer Artillery, instead of at the Mahaluxmee Fort, as previously announced.

AT a meeting of the Corporation, yesterday, the president before commencing the regular business, informed the meeting that the expenditure for the year 1896-97 as passed by the Corporation amounted to Rs. 66,32,948, after allowing for the reduction from Rs. 31,000 to Rs. 20,000, on account of anticipated savings of the different major heads of the Health Department. Deducting the Rs. 66,32,948 from the income, viz., Rs. 85,55,700, including the opening cash balance, there will remain an estimated closing cash balance of Rs. 19,22,752.

THE much-vexed question of house drainage connections again came on for discussion, yesterday, before the Corporation, and excited not only lively discussion but occupied the whole sitting, and was not finished when the Corporation adjourned at 5 o'clock. There were two resolutions before the meeting. First was proposed by Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, and it was to the effect that the house-connections throughout the city be carried out by Municipal agency, and that the cost be recovered from the respective owners by half-yearly instal[illegible] extending over ten years, and that the cost of the maintenance be borne by the Municipality, excepting that of the renewal of fittings. The resolution was supported by the Hon. Mr. Mehta and Mr. Sayani. The second proposal was made by Mr. W. R. Hamilton, and it was seconded by Mr. R. H. Vincent, and it was to the effect that the house-connections should be constructed by the Municipality except in cases of properties belonging to Government and to the Port Trust, and that the cost for the present should be defrayed by the Municipality, but it was desirable that the work should be carried out systematically at an average expenditure of four to five lakhs of rupees, and that taxation should be levied to recoup the cost of the works, and that the Commissioner be requested to propose a scheme suitable to the exigencies of the case, and which might be adjusted in the budget for 1897-98.

YESTERDAY, from sunrise to sunset, all the Royal Indian Marine and Royal Navy vessels now lying in harbour, as well as the Government Dockyard flagstaff, carried their flags half-mast high, out of respect to the memory of his late Royal Highness Prince Henry of Battenberg.

MR. H. A. LUXA has been appointed Sub-Registrar of Bombay and Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, vice Mr. A. Trimbak Kharkar, retired.

MR. J. W. P. MUIR MACKENZIE, I. C. S., has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India an extension of special leave on urgent private affairs for two months.

THE Reverend H. Nelson, B.A., is to be Chaplain of Saint Paul's, Poona, during the absence of the Reverend C. H. Badham, B.A., on furlough or until further orders.

THE Reverend J. H. Beck, M.A., Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, has been granted by the Secretary of State extraordinary leave for three months from the 9th February next.

SURGEON-MAJOR R. J. BAKER, M.D., has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, and Superintendent, Medical School, Hyderabad.

SURGEON-MAJOR W. G. H. HENDERSON, F.R.C.S., is to act as Civil Surgeon, Karachi, during the absence of Brigade-Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel G. Bainbridge, M.D.

FIRST-CLASS ASSISTANT SURGEON T. D. W. GILLESPIE has been appointed House-Surgeon of the J. J. Hospital, vice Surgeon-Captain John Gallagher, transferred to the Sassoon General Hospital, Poona.

MR. P. J. CORBETT, Assistant Engine

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DEATH OF PRINCE HENRY OF BATTENBERG.

LONDON, JAN. 23.

Later particulars state that Prince Henry of Battenberg, after leaving the Gold Coast on the 15th inst. in Her Majesty's cruiser Blonde for Madeira, had a relapse of the fever contracted in Ashantee, and died at sea on the 20th inst.

Her Majesty the Queen broke the sad news to Princess Beatrice, who is prostrate with grief.

PRINCE HENRY OF BATTENBERG'S REMAINS.

LATER.

The body of Prince Henry of Battenberg will be embalmed and brought to England.

FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.

LONDON, JAN. 23.

The Queen of Madagascar has signed a new Treaty, making the country virtually a French possession.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

President Cleveland has pronounced the Resolution of the Foreign Affairs Committee regarding the Monroe doctrine as mischievous and untimely.

EMBARKATION OF DR. JAMESON AND HIS OFFICERS.

The hired transport Victoria has arrived at Durban, and embarked Dr. Jameson and his officers. The Lancaster regiment will not be landed, but will proceed to England.

Dr. Jameson's troopers are to be disbanded. The Englishmen will be taken to England, and the Colonials landed at ports nearest to their homes.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JAN. 23.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ganges, with the homeward mails of the 18th instant, arrived here, at 3 p.m., to-day.

EXTRAORDINARY OUTRAGE IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN 23.

On Monday evening, three officials were attacked by a Burman petty official in Thongwa district, two of them being stabbed. It appears that three officers, Mr. R. G. Mckerron, Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Hardinge, Superintendent of Land Records, and an Inspector of Land Records, while on land settlement duty, inspected the work of the thuggi, of local official. During the evening the thugyi arrived, and immediately stabbed the inspector with a dagger, slightly wounding him. He then attacked Mr. Mckerron severely, wounding him in the side, and then attacked Mr. Hardinge. Mr. Mckerron grappled with the Burman, seized him, and, with Mr. Hardinge's assistance, disarmed him. The latest report says that Mr. Mckerron's condition is favourable.

THE AMENDED COTTON DUTIES.

REPRESENTATION FROM AHMEDABAD.

AHMEDABAD, JAN. 23.

The Ahmedabad Millowners' Association send us for publication a copy of the following urgent telegram, which was sent to the Supreme Government on Wednesday: "It is rumoured in Bombay that Government intend introducing a Bill to levy Excise Duty on all cloths over and under 20s. We strongly protest against such measure, which we consider unfair, unreasonable, and unjust to the mill industry as well as to the poor people using coarse cloth. We do not agree with the suggestions made in the Bombay Millowners' Association's memorial of 7th January for excising cloths. We beg Government will wait until our written representation is received."

MR. SURRENDRANATH BONNERJEE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 23.

Mr. Surrendranath Bonnerjee, the Congress President, who returned here to-day, received an unique and immense ovation from all sections of the community. Nearly twenty thousand people had assembled on the railway station, and along the route. The people unyoked the horses, and drew the carriage. Popular enthusiasm for the Congress was boundless.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 22.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall, from Karachi arrived here this afternoon.

ADEN, JAN. 22.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer La Seyne left here, via Karachi, for Bombay, to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 11-16

The Manchester market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	107 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	116½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	61½
Bar Silver	30 5-8

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JANUARY 23.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect, Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Perim Obock interrupted.
Cable St. Thome Lourda interrupted.
Line Saigon-Bangkok right.
Mail for Madagascar and Reunion closes at noon on Wednesday 29th.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 22.

10 p.m.	79°1

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23.

6 a.m.	71°1
10 a.m.	75°3
2 p.m.	81°6
4 p.m.	81°6

VICE MIRZA HASSAN KHAN, deceased, Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, B.A., has been appointed a Member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee for examining candidates in Persian, continuing to be Secretary to, and a Member of, the said Committee for examinations in Hindustani and Marathi, and Mr. G. S. Curtis, I. C. S., has been appointed a Member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee for examining candidates in Arabic, continuing to be a Member of the Committee for examinations in Gujarati.

THE following appointments have been made, vice Mr. A. H. Unwin, I.C.S. retiring:—Mr. J. B. Alcock, I. C. S., to be Second Grade Judge and Sessions Judge, vice Mr. Unwin. Mr. F. C. O. Beaman, I. C. S., to be Third Grade Judge and Sessions Judge, vice Mr. Alcock, continuing to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Thana, pending further orders. Mr. E. M. Pratt, I. C. S., to be substantive *pro tem.* Judicial Assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar pending further orders.

MARK TWAIN ON THE RELATIONS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

AMERICANS NOT UNFRIENDLY.

ALTHOUGH Mark Twain is of opinion that remarks made to an interviewer on the spur of the moment are mere surface talk, unworthy of being printed, we venture to assert that the observations he made to our representative on Wednesday respecting the relations between England and America, so far from being looked upon as of little or no value, will be generally regarded as important contributions to the discussion now raging around the Monroe doctrine and the Venezuelan question. As they form the first recorded utterances of this celebrated American on the question since it entered into an acute phase, they are deserving of wide publicity, especially in his own land. For there, instead of a local prophet being without honour, the pulpit and the platform wield an immense, not to say paramount, influence in determining national policy in times of great excitement. It is a far cry from Australia to Venezuela, and yet the conversation between Mr. Clemens and our representative drifted most naturally from the one topic to the other. Mark Twain was speaking in high terms of the Australians, whom he described as "a live bright people, energetic and modern, in every way up to date;" and said they reminded him of the Canadians. "I am intensely interested in them," he added, "as one ought to be in any community that speaks the English language, because they are becoming growingly important in the shaping of the world's destinies. When you think what the English race is to-day as compared with one hundred years ago and how much ground it has since covered, and the immense influence it wields amongst the peoples of this earth, you cannot fail to be struck with how much it has accomplished in a very short time. Now, on the other hand, look at the case of France. There were, if I remember rightly, twenty-eight millions of people in that country at the time of the French Revolution. But this number has not since been doubled; it has only gone up by fifty per cent. At that period Great Britain had a population of eighteen or twenty millions; it is now thirty-nine millions, and her sons have overflown into all parts of the globe. France had just as good opportunities as England, but has allowed them to slip from her grasp. America has progressed in a still more marvellous manner. A hundred years ago we had a population of three millions in the United States, and now we have seventy millions. We have in that period flung in two Frances, and the United States has now three times as many people as France had a century ago."

This monologue on the greatness of the British race naturally brought the conversation round to the existing relations between England and America, and Mark Twain, walking vehemently backwards and forwards, spoke in this wise: "I think it would be criminal now to interrupt the old friendly relations. I cannot conceive of any greater disaster to the world than a war between these two great countries. There can never be a sufficient excuse for so great a crime; neither the Monroe doctrine or anything else. Whatever the Monroe doctrine may require, it cannot ever require what the statesmen of the first countries in the world would call unjust. If the meaning of the doctrine is properly threshed out, it will be found that when it was enunciated it was a legitimate and justifiable one, and nobody found any fault with it. I have seen speeches of two prominent men made a long time ago. One was J. C. Cabbon, the well-known statesman, and the other, Mr. Thomas H. Bentham, and they both said that the real meaning of the Monroe doctrine is, that the United States desired that no foreign Government should colonise its people on the Continent of America or form a Government over there on the same line as that of the United States. We were to keep free from complications with other Powers and not to go shouldering anybody's and everybody's quarrel in the way President Cleveland talks of."

"Then do you think, Mr. Clemens, that most of the American people are of this opinion? You must have read that your friend, Mr. Stanley, after touring in America, has stated that there is an intense anti-English feeling in America—that is, the America outside New York and its money market?"

"I do not believe that the people of America as a whole are unfriendly," said Mark Twain decisively. "All that I can make out of Mr. Stanley's remarks given in the *Bombay Gazette*, the other day, is that the explorer got his information where you or I would get ours if we were travelling abroad, that is to say, from the newspapers, which are not always a safe guide to public opinion."

"At any rate in America?" suggested our representative.

"In any country governed on party lines," was the prompt reply. "You know that almost every journal in America has made a party question of President Cleveland's message. I have just received a file of American papers, the first I have seen for some months, and I find that discussion all goes on party lines. I notice that it is the sound and influential journalists who are opposed to the jingo policy of the President. There is no anti-English feeling in the towns among really solid folk. People that Stanley would hear or you or I would hear if we were travelling in America would be the most noisy people. They are the ones that get themselves heard in any and every free country in the world. Now, in my own town of Hartford, which has a population of sixty thousand people, I know every sound and valuable citizen. But I cannot call to my mind one of these men who would talk in such a way as to give Mr. Stanley the impression with which he returned to England. What is the case in Hartford is the case elsewhere; and travellers mistake the noisy clamour of a few men for the voice of the people generally."

Mark Twain is one of those rare American authors of note who have no grievance against the English pirates, notwithstanding his immense popularity in Great Britain. He explains the reason thus: "From 1861 to 1878 I did not get any remuneration for the copies of my works printed in England; but it was my own fault. I could have got copyright of my works, but was ignorant of the fact. There was no precedent to guide me; for up to that time American writers had had no market in England. Yes, Fenimore Cooper was an exception. He had an immense audience in England and all over Europe, as he still has today, but he had long ceased to be a figure in the world when my literary fame reached England. His experience as an author had already been forgotten before I had gained a reputation. When American writers complain of the English pirates, I tell them that it is their own fault. They will not believe it, however, and say that there is no English law to provide for American copyright in England. They remark that all I go upon is some dictum of an English Judge, whose name I forget for the moment, on a case that was not before him. It was in this way. A case in which an American author tried to procure English copyright was before the Judge, who, when dismissing the case, made this remark: "It seems to me that if the plaintiff had a copyright of his book in England before it was copyright in America, if only for a few moments, he would have been protected from piracy."

Our representative observed that the American authors ought to erect a statue to the Judge instead of forgetting his name, as the one who had profited most by his dictum appeared to do.

"Yes," replied the humourist, "but they ought first to erect a statue to their own stupidity for not protecting themselves from piracy when they have opportunity for doing so. I have always told them that when they see an English publisher flying the black-flag, they can make him keep his hands off provided the book is copyrighted in England before it is published in America. And what do you want more than that. It serves my purpose admirably, and would also serve theirs. Although, as they say it was only the remark of a Judge, my experience is that it has always had the force of law. Since that date I have always been well paid for my books in England. Chatto and Windus have paid me the same royalty as if I lived in London and was a subject to the Queen, and they also look after my rights on the Continent. No American author has a right to grumble about not being paid for his works in England, when he neglects to avail himself of the opportunities which exist for protecting himself from piracy."

It should be added that at the lecture this evening patrons are requested to be in their seats promptly at 5 30, so as not to disturb the lecturer or the audience. On leaving Bombay, on Wednesday, Mark Twain will travel to Poona, where he will give one "At Home," and will then proceed to the North-West Provinces.

THE WILLARD OPERA COMPANY.

AFTER suffering for a long time from a great dearth of amusements Bombay just now is going to the other extreme, and has half-a-dozen irons of this kind in the fire at once. But the largeness of the audience which assembled at the Tivoli Theatre on Wednesday, and again last night, to accord a hearty greeting to Mr. Pemberton Willard's brilliant burlesque company, was an indication, which will doubtless be repeated each night during the brief visit of the company to this city, that, however numerous may be the attractions presented elsewhere, the performances of the best opera troupe that regularly visits India will be as well attended as ever. This immense popularity of the company is well deserved, especially at the present time, for although Mr. Pemberton Willard has done excellent service in the past, he has never brought a stronger troupe to Bombay than that which on Wednesday set the ball rolling with "Fun on the Bristol" a play which was repeated last night. First and foremost in the list must be placed the name of that well-known commedian, Mr. John F. Sheridan, who has been induced by Mr. Willard to re-visit India after a lapse of many years. Old play-goers, who remember Mr. Sheridan's acting in the eighties, aver that, so far from the right hand of the commedian having forgot its cunning, his performance in the part of William O'Brien is better than anything they have seen in India before. The fun was uproarious, the continuous laughter and applause being chiefly provoked by Mr. Sheridan. It would be difficult to say whether the commedian's dress, his manner, his voice, his gestures, or his epigrams produce the greatest amusement, but certain it is that the effect of all these combined is simply irresistible. Mr. Sheridan's impersonation of the fussy Hibernian lady in love is simply past description. "Ah, the dear man," says he—or she—patting the Count "Menaggio" affectionately on the shoulder-blades, "Sure it's the handsome man he is (or words to that effect). Look at the fall of his back!" If Mrs. O'Brien's prospective lover was not flattered by that compliment he must have been hard to please. Very touching, too, was the gesture with which, while on the steamer Bristol, Mr. Sheridan laid his—we mean her—head upon the manly shoulder of the Widow O'Brein's lover, and whispered in an agony of *mal de mer*: "Ah, George (if we remember rightly) you'll soon lose your little Eva." He appears, by the way, to have changed his name as often as his—that is her—husbands; for it seems that one of her previous yokemates had been in the habit of calling her "Cleopatra," while she confesses to having been "Bridget" in her youth. Even in her bulls Mrs. O'Brien is original. These are not of the ordinary Irish type. She does not propose to write to anybody in order to ask for his address. Her witticisms are rather of the "cart before the horse" order, as when she pensively remarks that we are "gone to-day and here to-morrow;" or of the botanical kind, which indulges in reminiscences of her first two husbands, whom she "planted" very soon after marriage. But the things which Mr. Sheridan says, and the way he says them, must be heard and seen to be believed. In a short piece of by-play in the second act he dresses as a faultless, although somewhat *passée*, Juliet, to whom Miss Gracie Whiteford plays a captivating Romeo, and is initiated into the mysteries of the "grass widow," and the best of it is that in his excellent acting Mr. Sheridan is supported by a number of very talented artistes. Amongst them a foremost place must be given to Miss Gracie Whiteford, the lady referred to above, whose elocution, singing, and acting are all alike good. Her song, "I wrote it on my slate," and the ditty given in response to the encore, "Just like you," were marked by a most pleasing but suggestive artlessness, while her song in the second act, "Georgie," may be reckoned as probably the most successful piece of the evening. While paying tribute to the new comers we must not overlook the merits of the old favourites. Miss Vera Patey scored signally as Dora, and it would be difficult to say whether she looked or sang better as the Lady Bicyclist (new style) or as the Dude (old style). Her best songs were the bicycle song, "I like you," and "I want one like Pa had." Although overshadowed by a commedian who is unrivalled in his own particular line, Mr. Harry Hall managed in the part of Jerry to fully sustain his reputation as a mirth-provoking artiste. Amongst other actors must be mentioned Mr. A. J. Lowe as a very creditable Tommy Cranberry; Miss H. Mountoassle as Black Bella; Mr. Alfred James as Captain Cranberry; Mr. Charles Schubert as Count Menaggio—a part in which he was thoroughly at home; and Mr. F. W. Willard himself as Richard Sparks. The various dances and songs were capitally executed, the stage arrangements were good, and from first to last there was not a dull moment in the burlesque. "Gentleman Joe" is to be performed this evening.

THE MILLOWNERS AND THE REVISION OF COTTON DUTIES.

THE following telegram has, this day, been addressed to the Government of India by the Bombay Millowners' Association:—

"Millowners' Association view with strong disfavour, and beg respectfully to submit a most emphatic protest against, the proposed amendments of Cotton Duties and Import Tariff Acts. The measures, as now proposed, simply amount to handing over the entire improvement in the finances of the country to reduction of duties levied on Manchester goods at the expense of the other moiety of the import trade, and the cotton industry of India. The proposed alteration will result in reducing the duty on imported cotton goods from 125 to 88 lakhs, while the excise will be increased from 7 to 17½ lakhs, showing that, whereas, the Import Duty on English goods is being reduced by 30 per cent., the excise on Indian manufactures is being increased by 150 per cent. Millowners beg that the suggestion to excise only cloths made from yarns above 20s., and exempt yarns below, and goods made from same be again considered. The difficulty in the way of discriminating counts of yarns in cloth is unduly magnified, and this Association is prepared to demonstrate the practicability of the suggestion discussed in para. 91 of letter of the 7th January. The Association has always been and is anxious to remedy any real injustice from which Lancashire manufacturers or spinners may suffer, but they must protest against any means being adopted to that end which must injuriously affect and repress the weaving industry of India."

MANY strange stories emanate from Mandalay. The following is the latest:—"It appears that some days ago a prisoner (in the Mandalay Jail) died and his body was afterwards dissected. On cutting open the stomach, three lively snakes, one about a foot long and the others rather smaller, were discovered to have taken up their residence in such strange quarters. The reptiles were pronounced to be of a venomous species, and the wonder is how they got there. The death of the prisoner was evidently caused by the snakes eating away his interior organs, the agony from which must have been intense. Upon inquiry we *Mandalay Herald* find the story quite correct in detail, so that this cannot be added to the long list of already published snake stories."

THE MANUFACTURE OF "BOGUS DENIALS" IN GOA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, JAN. 21.

IN reference to the telegram from the special correspondent of one of your contemporaries, dated Jan. 17, I would point out to you the improbabilities which underlied his denial. A correspondent from Bombay just stepping on the shore, and meeting the official clique, telegraphs a general denial, without being able to ascertain the accuracy or otherwise of my statements from any other source. I have been at some pains to verify statements that have been published by you from time to time regarding the mortality of the Government soldiers, and I am now able to further corroborate what I have previously reported. I shall content myself with giving a list of the killed at several places, and should like to know whether anybody will come forward to contest its truth. The following is the list of the fatalities:—In Querim, 18; in Gollubun, 5; in Ponda, 7; in Valpoi, 90; in Nanuz, in the sugar field, 4; in Volvoi, 6; and in Usgao, 30;—total 160. It is possible that another denial may come, but the only way to ascertain how far the figures are correct is to call the muster roll and find out the gaps that have been made in the rank-and-file of the troops engaged against the rebels. The assertion that the people are in easy mood and that perfect tranquility reigns is very distant from real facts. The murder of the poor soldiers has produced expressions of great sympathy, specially in the case of the expeditionary force, who were killed by treacherous shots coming from ambushes, without being able to see the hand that inflicts the blow. From a slip of the pen of my informant the name of Lieut. Sabugosa as wounded was given instead of Captain Salema—a mistake which I hereby rectify. The celebrated Dottu Narcornium was set at liberty by the Ranes in company with the son of Narana Botto, but it was stated that he had escaped. Because the Botto confirmed this lie the Ranes cut his ears as punishment. The revolters have now reached Volvoi and Marcella, which is about nine miles distant from Bardez, and the country is in great anxiety. Still the Government pretend that peace and quiet reigns in the country. It was reported that the Judge of Bicholim had received this morning a message from the Ranes to retire from the place. He is believed to be a good magistrate, and the Ranes wanted to have a free field to march on to Bardez. If they do so then the provinces of Bardez will be the victims of the depredations of these ruffians, who find the place can be reached without the assistance of boats, and is most vulnerable to the incursions of the dacoits. But that unfortunate province has equally been persecuted by Government for private and political grudges, and to satisfy petty jealouses. In Cudnem, in the engagement that took place there, eighteen were killed from Government side, but the Government turned it into victory, and said only three were wounded. At Volvoi the Ranes made some depredations, and thence marched to Usgaum, a European force being sent. In the encounter thirty soldiers were killed, none being killed from the other side. Captain Salema is reported to have been dangerously ill in hospital from the wound received at Querim. Gondlo Naik, servant of the Municipal Corporation of Bardez, has been arrested and conveyed to the jail at Pangim. The arrest was effected without a warrant or without the order of the authorities. It was made by a private individual at his own caprice. Two women from Colvalle, named Liberata Correia, and a relative of hers, were arrested and kept in jail by order of the Administrator of Bardez without any proceedings or making out a *prima facie* case. Were these poor women revolters that they should be dealt with by martial law? So said our Faria against whom these women had deposed in a case in which Faria was condemned. The Rev. Luis Pinto and the Rev. Josino Simoes were arrested and taken before the Administrator of Bardez, who ordered them to reside at Mapuça and present themselves daily at his office. The shop of nick-nacks of Ximbu Naticar was forcibly broken into for not satisfying blackmail exacted by a man who is in good graces with the Administrator. Mr. Joaquim Cazimero Araujo, from Siolim, has been arrested without reason, and has not been allowed to communicate with his friends. The people of Ponda and Usgaum, terror-stricken by the revolters, have fled for protection to Rachol.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

THE fourth round of the Forty-Two Medal Handicap was played yesterday morning, but only brought together a field of sixteen players, and as four of these did not send in their cards, just a dozen scores were returned. The excellence of the handicapping may be judged from the fact that the net scores ranged between 41 and 46. Mr. Marshall Reid, the popular secretary, was the winner with a scratch score of 41. There were three net scores of 42, the same number of 44's and 45's, and two scores of 46. The following are the details:—

		Score.	Handicap.	Nett.
1	M Reid	41	Scr	41
2	W H Reid	46	—4	42
	H Blackwell	50	—8	42
	W G Page	41	+1	42
5	R A English	51	—7	44
	P F Fischer	49	—5	44
	Capt Chamier	50	—6	44
8	P H Merryweather	52	—7	45
	W L Harvey	51	—6	45
	H Cheetham	53	—8	45
11	C St Paul	46	Scr	46
12	F J Nathan	51	—5	46

The next Golf match will be a handicap competition by holes, for which the entries close on Saturday, the 25th instant.

COLLAPSE OF THE BREAKWATER IN THE GOVERNMENT DOCK.

YESTERDAY morning, at about 10 o'clock, a serious accident occurred in the Government Dockyard, and occasioned much damage to valuable property. A sepoy doing duty on the breakwater, adjacent to the Falkland Slip, noticed a crack in the wall, and reported the matter to Mr. Clarkson, the warden of the yard, who at once came to the spot, and seeing that the fissure was increasing, he at once communicated the matter to Captain Wilson, Assistant Director of Royal Indian Marine, who, accompanied by Captain Chandler, by the staff officer, and Mr. Watson, the constructor, repaired to the scene of accident. They at once ordered a number of lascars to remove every valuable that was lying about. While the men were working, the crack was slowly widening, from six to eight and a-half inches. The risk then being very great, the men were ordered to leave the place immediately. Ultimately the outer wall of the breakwater gave out fifteen feet, and the hydraulic capstan and tons of debris fell into the water. A large gap separated the base of the wall from the quay. The slip extends from fifty to sixty feet, and the damage is roughly calculated at about eight to ten thousand rupees. It is believed the accident is due to the blasting operations that have been going on for some time past.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending January 21 was 539, giving a death-rate of 31·70 per annum per thousand as against 30·50 the corresponding period of last year, and 29·58 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 126 died from fevers; 12, smallpox; 4, measles; 70, phthisis; 2, cholera; 4, leprosy; 43, diseases of the nervous system; 89, affections of the respiratory organs; 24, diarrhœa; 20, dysentery; 38, still-born; 35, old age and debility; 5, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 18; Brahmin, 20; Bhattia, 3; Hindu of other caste, 255; Pirate outcaste, 57; Mussalman, 134; Parsee, 22; Jew, 5; Native Christian, 16; Eurasian, 3; European, 5; other and unknown races, 1. The total number of births was 350 as against 227 the corresponding period of last year, and 250 the average over the past five years.

IT is reported that Mr. Justice Parker retires from the Madras High Court Bench on the 4th proximo, and will be succeeded by Mr. T. Weir, District Judge, Combatore.

No fewer than 1,500 candidates have presented themselves for the B.A. degree examination of Madras University this year.

THE INDIAN COTTON DUTIES.

AMENDED LEGISLATION.

YARNS FREED FROM DUTY.

THREE AND A-HALF PER CENT. ON WOVEN GOODS.

FIFTY LAKHS OF REVENUE SACRIFICED.

AT yesterday's meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council, in Calcutta, Sir James Westland introduced two Bills dealing with the Indian Cotton Duties. The first of these is entitled "The Cotton Duties Bill 1896;" and the second "A Bill to amend the Indian Tariff Act of 1894. The measures will extend to the whole of British India, and will come into force at once. The chief points of the Cotton Duties Bill are given below:—

DUTIES.

Imposition of duties on cotton goods produced in British Indian mills.

There shall be levied and collected at every mill in British India, upon all cotton goods produced in such mill—

(a) in the case of the goods specified in the Schedule to this Act, a duty at the rate specified in that Schedule;

(b) in the case of all other goods, a duty at the rate of 3½ per centum on the value of such goods.

Explanation.—Goods are said to be produced within the meaning of this section, when they are issued out of the premises of the mill.

Power to Governor General in Council to fix tariff values of such goods.

(1) The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the "Gazette of India," fix, for the purpose of levying the said duties, tariff values of all such goods as aforesaid or of any particular description or descriptions thereof, and alter any tariff values for the time being in force.

(2) Such tariff value shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the "real value" of the goods to which it applies, but save as aforesaid all goods shall be assessed under this Act at their real value.

(3) For the purposes of this Act the real value shall be deemed to be—

(a) the wholesale cash price, less trade discount for which goods of the like kind and quality are sold or are capable of being sold at the time and place of production, without any abatement or deduction whatever, except of the amount of the duties payable on the production thereof;

(b) where such price is not ascertainable, the cost at which goods of the like kind and quality could be delivered at such place, without any abatement or deduction, except as aforesaid.

Delivery of half-monthly returns of goods produced by mill-owners.

(1) The owner of every mill shall prepare and deliver, or cause to be prepared and delivered, to the Collector, twice during each month, first for the period from the 1st to the 15th day of the month inclusive, and again for the period from the 16th to the last day of the month inclusive, a return of all the cotton goods produced at his mill during the period to which the return relates; and shall subscribe a declaration of the truth of such return at the foot thereof.

(2) Unless otherwise prescribed by any rules under this Act, every such return shall state for each description of goods the quantity produced during the period to which the return relates, and the real value of such goods.

(3) Every such return shall also contain such further information and be in such form and be subject to such conditions as to verification and otherwise as may be prescribed by any rules under this Act.

(4) Each return shall be delivered to the Collector or posted to his address within three working days, and at most within seven days, of the period to which it relates; and the first of such returns shall be made for the period ending the 15th day of February, 1896, and shall include all goods produced since the commencement of this Act.

Explanation:—'Working day' in this sub-section means every day except a public holiday as defined in section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Assessment of duty and notice requiring payment.

(1) The Collector shall assess the duties payable in respect of the period to which the return relates, and unless the amount thereof is immediately tendered shall cause a notice, in such form as may be prescribed by any rules under this Act, to be served on the owner requiring him to make payment of the amount assessed within ten days of the date of service of the said notice.

(2) A notice under sub-section (1) may be served on the owner of a mill by delivering or tendering to him or his agent at his ordinary place of business a copy of the notice, or, if this cannot be conveniently done, by fixing a copy of the notice on one of the outer doors of the mill.

Application of certain sections of Sea Customs Act as to assessment and recovery of duties under this Act.

Sections 31 to 34, 37, and 39 to 41, all inclusive, of the Principal Act, shall apply to the assessment and recovery of the duties imposed by this Act:

Provided that the rate of duty and the tariff valuation applicable to any goods which have not been warehoused as hereinafter provided shall be those in force at the time when the goods were produced, and not when the return was delivered as provided by the said section 37.

Recovery of unpaid duty.

(1) If any duty payable under this Act is not paid within the time fixed by any such notice as aforesaid for the payment thereof, the Collector may, in lieu thereof, recover any sum not exceeding double the amount of duty so unpaid, which he shall, in his discretion, think it reasonable to require.

(2) All sums recoverable under sub-section (1) shall be recovered in the manner provided in Act II of 1886, section 30, sub-sections (1), (2) and (3), with respect to the sums therein referred to.

EXPORT AND DRAWBACK.

Grant of certificate when dutiable goods are to be exported to foreign port.

If any dutiable goods are exported by sea to any foreign port before the return in respect of them has been delivered to the Collector under section 8, the owner of the mill in which they were produced may apply in writing to the Collector at the port of shipment for the repayment as drawback of any duty which may have been paid under this Act in respect of such goods.

When certificate granted, goods to be exempt from duty.

When any certificate has been applied for under section 18, the quantity and particulars of the goods mentioned in the application shall be specified as so shipped in the return made under section 8 for any period not later than that in which they were shipped, and, if the Collector is satisfied that the said goods have been so shipped and that the conditions (if any) imposed by rules under this Act have been complied with, the said goods shall be deducted in the assesment and collection of duty.

Repayment of duty in case of certain cotton goods exported to foreign ports.

(1) When any cotton goods manufactured in a mill in British India are exported by sea from any customs port to any foreign port, the exporter may apply to the Customs Collector at the port of shipment for the repayment as drawback of any

INLAND CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Levy of duties on cotton goods passing into British India from foreign territory.

(1) Duties of customs shall be levied at the rates for the time being prescribed in the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, upon cotton goods passing into British India out of any territory declared, under the power hereinafter in this section conferred, to be foreign territory.

(2) The Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the "Gazette of India," declare that any territory situated within or bordering on, but not forming part of, British India shall be deemed, for the purposes of this section, to be foreign territory.

(3) The Governor-General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the "Gazette of India," prohibit or restrict the bringing of cotton goods into British India from any such foreign territory, or prescribe the routes by which alone they may be brought.

(4) The provisions of section 19A of the Principal Act shall apply to all goods brought or attempted to be brought into British India in contravention of any such notification.

Application of provisions of Sea Customs Act as to drawback to goods taxed under this Part.

The provisions of the Principal Act as to drawback on export shall apply to all goods upon which duty has been paid under this Part.

The Bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1894 repeals Schedules II. to V., and substitutes others, which include the subjoined table:—

COTTON, AND ARTICLES MADE OF COTTON—		Per	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
Cotton	raw	...	.....	Free
"	twist and yarn	...	.....	"
"	Sewing thread	...	.....	"
"	Piece-goods, hosiery, and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise described—			
Grey (unbleached)—				
	Chaddars, Dhutis, Drills and Jeans, T-cloths, Domestics, & Sheetings.	lb.	.....	*annas* 0·2125
	Shirtings and Longcloths	"	.....	0·28
	Madapollams and Printers	"	.....	0·315
	Jaconets and Flanelettes	"	.....	0·675
	All other sorts of grey (unbleached) goods	..	*ad valorem*	Three and one-half per cent.
	White (bleached) all sorts	...		"
	Coloured or dyed, & printed, all sorts	...		"

(containing any yarn of counts above No. 30)

Sir James Westland on moving for leave to intro-duce a Bill to amend the Cotton Duties Act, 1894, said:—

It will be in the recollection of the Council that when first we reimposed the import duties, I was charged, in introducing the Bill for this purpose, on 1st March 1894, to announce that Her Majesty's Government were not prepared at that time to assent to the inclusion of cotton yarns and fabrics among the articles liable to duty. They undertook, however, to give the question farther consideration if the state of exchange was such as to shew that further revenues were necessary for the maintenance of financial equilibrium in India. We were obliged to resubmit the case accordingly towards the end of 1894, and Her Majesty's Government then assented to the imposition of duties on cotton goods, under conditions which I announced to the Council on 17th December 1894 in the following terms:—"Her Majesty's Government, representing the supreme authority in the administration of India, and following the instructions of the House of Commons, have stipulated that if we are obliged by stress of finance to impose an import duty on cotton goods, we must deprive it of a protective character by imposing an equivalent duty upon similar goods manufactured in India, to the extent to which these enter into direct competition with goods imported from the United Kingdom." We met this condition, fairly as we thought, and certainly, as I shall easily shew the Council, much more fairly than Manchester at all understands, by the Cotton Duties Act passed in December 1894. Our proceedings, or rather the proceedings of Her Majesty's Government in this matter, were made the subject of discussion in Parliament on 21st February 1895. It is not my intention to quote any portion of the discussion that then took place, beyond what is necessary to show the position which Her Majesty's Government took up. The Secretary of State for India, speaking in the debate, referred to a distinction upon which our then proposals were largely based, namely, the distribution of the trade into two elements—one the Indian share confined to the coarser counts, and the other the English confined to the finer ones, and said—" * * * It is said in India that between 20's and 24's competition does not beign. I have already said that—"If you can prove that the 20 limit is too low and should be raised to 24, power is reserved to the Indian Government, with the consent of the Secretary of State, to alter that figure." I say that the same principle applies to my Lancashire friends. If they can show that this limit works injustice to them, and is in any way protective, I am equally pledged to remedy the evil. Our principle has been all through that there shall not be Protection. No one will say that it is possible, in the imposition of any new tax, especially a complicated Excise Tax, to deal at the first moment with all the possibilities of the case, or to strike off a measure which will not require amendment. I say frankly and openly to the Lancashire manufacturers as I already have said to the Scottish manufacturers in dealing with dyed yarns—"If you will prove that there is any injustice done to you, I will do my best to remedy that injustice."

This is purely a question for inquiry, and for inquiry alone. It is impossible to discuss it on the floor of this House. Given the evil and injustice, we will endeavour to find a remedy.

And it was upon this assurance that the House of Commons for the time abandoned the discussion.

And here I would stop for a moment to explain that I desire thoroughout my remarks to avoid any allusions to the personality of the two high officers who during these proceedings have held the office of Secretary of State for India. The policy of the Secretary of State has, thoroughout these discussions, been perfectly continuous; and if I were to speak by name of Sir Henry Fowle., or of Lord George Hamilton, instead of merely speaking of the Secretary of State, I might be understood as contrasting the action of these two Ministers of the Crown when I intend merely to describe the initial and the final stages of the same proceedings, and might convey the impression, for which I believe there is absolutely no warrant, that the question in some way entered on a new phase, or was in some way affected, by the change of Ministry which took place in June last.

In response to the invitation implied in the Secretary of State's remarks in Parliament, a deputation of Lancashire manufacturers presented themselves to the Secretary of State on 27th May, with the professed intention of shewing that they were unfairly treated in respect of the Indian Cotton Duties. Unfortunately the case was not very much advanced by the discussion, for the deputation omitted what from our point of view and from that of Her Majesty's Government was the essential element in the whole matter, namely, the statement of the actual facts and statistics bearing on the question. The Secretary of State's final reply to the deputation was as follows:—Now what I want you to do, if you Lancashire gentlemen would do it, is drop all questions about competition with Bombay; drop all questions about public feeling in Lancashire, and do not say anything about general elections, and about Members of Parliament being influenced, or forming agitations, or anything else, but take your stand upon the distinct economical principle which I think everybody will assent to, namely, that you have no right to be put at a disadvantage by the imposition, upon the product of your county, of a protective duty. " * * * You say "this countervailing excise duty is a countervailing excise duty and is unfair to us." That is your contention. Now, then, I say give me your arguments, give me your satistics; give me your figures in proof of this, and give me the arguments and satistics and figures which are clear and are not disputable. The result was that the Manchester manufacturers drew up a formal statement of their case in a document which bears date July 9th, 1895, and which has been made public in India. It was not until the receipt of this document that the Government was in a position to deal with the matter, or even to know exactly what the claims of the Manchester manufacturers were. I have no intention of going through this document at length. A great part of it I consider to be really beside the question. I can see no useful object, for example, in discussing in what degree the several elements of raw material, labour, frieght, wear and tear of machinery, etc., etc., enter into the value of a piece of cloth. Such matters might be discussed till doomsday, and we would be no nearer a decision on the subject. I utterly deny that even accepting all these figures to be true they in any way lead to, or even bear upon, the conclusion that Manchester wants to base upon them, namely, that Manchester goods pay

exemption is granted to goods of 20 and under when they are of Indian manufacture, but refused when they are imported by sea. We justified the difference a year ago, because, though we admitted that the difference would operate protectively, if it operated at all, we held that as a matter of fact Manchester goods lay entirely outside its operation. It will be seen in fact that the objections urged by Manchester are rather against its indirect than its direct operation, and in this sense we admit that the rule constitutes an element of protection which violates the principles laid down for our guidance, both in former days and now, by Her Majesty's Government. The second point in which the Manchester case is admitted by us to have some foundation, is in the allegation that the tax levied upon yarns which are afterwards woven into cloth, is "pro tanto" a lighter tax than is levied upon the completed manufactured article. I have already dealt with the actual measure of this difference and shown that it is at all events very much less than Manchester asserts it to be, but that it is a difference of operation which may result in a difference of amount, I do not think we can deny. We cannot say that the two rates of taxation, viz., that upon imported goods and that upon Indian manufactured goods, are precisely equal, when they are levied upon different bases. I have pointed out the grounds on which we considered that they were practically equal, and these grounds were to some extent endorsed by the Secretary of State in replying to the deputation which met him upon 27th May. Without committing himself to the accuracy of the figures which were put forward upon the Indian side, he reminded the deputation that these claims, relating to differential taxation on stores, were made by the Indian millowners, and that to give a reply to them and say on which side the balance lay, it was necessary at least "to go very precisely into these figures."

If Lancashire trade were in a flourishing condition, I cannot help thinking that these differences would have been considered to be more theoretical than practical, and would not have given rise to the reclamations with which we have now to deal.

LANCASHIRE TRADE DEPRESSED.

But we cannot conceal from ourselves the fact that Lancashire trade has recently been in a depressed condition, although we certainly content that the circumstances out of which this depression arises have nothing to do with Indian Cotton Duties. The question is dealt with better than I can deal with it, in the letter from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce of January 3rd last. Strenuous competition all the world over is taking away from Lancashire what used to be almost its monopoly of the piece-goods markets. In China and Japan, as well as in India, manufacture has been and is being brought at the same time to the supply of the raw material, and to the door of the consumer. The Secretary of State in receiving the other day a Lancashire deputation said—I quite admit the force of one statement which, I think, was common to every speaker, namely, that when a trade is in so depressed a condition as yours, an uncertainty as to its future tends greatly to aggravate that depression. But I have looked at this matter perfectly impartially, and I say very frankly to you that I do not believe even if it were possible for us and it is our power to repeal these cotton duties, that would at once bring to you all the prosperity which you anticipate. I have looked carefully into the figures relating to the exports from India. I find that during the past ten years the value of the cotton exports from Great Britain to countries other than India has not increased, but on the other hand the exports from the Indian mills during that period have literally doubled, and they are increasing still, and there is this year a large increase in the amount exported. Therefore it is clear that quite independent of those import duties, and in places where those import duties do not operate, there is increasing competition between the products of Indian mills and the products of Lancashire. I make this statement because I think it is much better for us frankly and fully to look this situation in the face. You have to deal now with new conditions and new competition. It is not surprising under these circumstances that Lancashire should jealously scrutinize all the advantages which its rivals in the East may possess, and should raise objections to any artificial advantages being added to those which nature already confers. And these considerations add a special responsibility to those who, either in this country or in England, have the administration of these matters. Whatever may be the immediate future of the Lancashire industry, it behoves us to be careful that none of its misfortunes—if any such should be in store—be in any way attributable to any unequal action on our part. The history of the past ten or fifteen years shews that Indian industries in a fair field and without any adventitious aid, can even more than hold their own; and mill-owners and merchants in India are at one in declaring that they want no special terms of any kind, no treatment in which Manchester is not admitted to a perfectly equal share. We are anxious therefore on these grounds to secure a perfect equality of treatment—not merely an equality attained by different processes, calculated to lead to a result that in our opinion shall be equal, but an equality that shall be conspicuously such:—a system that shall operate precisely the same way and to precisely the same degree, on both sides. We have always wished to hold the balance with perfect fairness between the two parties, and to give to neither of them any reasonable claim that it is subjected, so far as Cotton Duties go, to any disadvantage as compared with the other. We admit that the means by which we have sought to obtain this equality leaves something open to controversy; our desire is now to close that controversy, by assimilating the methods, as well as equalizing the results. We have carefully considered the suggestions that have been made to apply

THE DISCRIMINATING LINE OF TWENTIES

to imported goods as well as to Indian manufactured; but we believed that we can find to this no permanent solution of the difficulty. As regards yarns, such a line is easy enough to work. There is no difficulty in discriminating yarns with exactitude according to count. But when we attempt to apply to woven goods a similar line of discrimination, we believe it is not possible to do it with that exactitude which is requisite as a basis of taxation. We believe that careful tests by experts can establish, as regards any woven yarns, that they are within one or two counts of any given standard, but that unfortunately leaves a certain margin for dispute, and as we have not merely to protect the revenue from frauds directed towards obtaining exemption where exemption is not due, but have also to protect the honest trader from the trader who does not draw so finely the lines of conscientious dealing, we are unwilling to undertake, if we can avoid it, a system the operation of which will certainly be jealously watched and which may have to be abandoned from sheer difficulty in working. Then we find that these precise lines are not adapted to the actual work of Indian mills. English mills can spin and weave to within half a count of the standard at which they aim, but by reason of differences of climate, of moisture, and of materials, Indian yarns may differ, in their absolute standard, by as much as two counts from what the spinning master aims at producing. The consequence is that the weaving master has to remedy these defects. He aims at producing a fabric that shall weigh exactly so much, no more and no less, per piece. If it is less, the purchaser will not take it, and if it is more the manufacturer is only selling more material than he is paid for. He is obliged therefore, when his material is running heavy, to correct it by inserting lighter and finer yarns; and thus even while carrying out an order to weave cloth of count 20, he may be obliged, by the necessities of working, to use in part of it yarns which have been sent him as 22s. When we are taxing yarns, a difference of this kind is of no consequence. What seller and purchaser take as a bundle of 20s, we may also reckon, for purposes of taxation, as 20s, though part of it may, by absolute measure, be really 22s. But it would obviously be unfair, when a weaving master attempting to weave what has to be sold and bought as undutiable cloth of 20s and which on the whole average is 20s, is obliged as a manufacturing necessity of adjustment to interpolate some yarns delivered to him as 22s, to subject him in consequence to a duty that he could not recover from his purchaser. And this leads me to talk of

ANOTHER DIFFICULTY

which we would have to meet in the same connection, namely, the regulation of the tax upon cloth of which the warp is of undutiable count and the weft is dutiable. Such cloth would require to be adjusted to the tax by calculation or estimate and not by any fixed standard, and the process would give rise again to reclamations as to inequality of treatment.

These difficulties are, in the opinion of the Government of India, sufficient to forbid the hope of a settlement that is likely to be permanent, if we attempt to draw a line, say at 20s, and declare all cloth of finer counts to be liable to duty, and all others to be free. So far as mere revenue considerations go, such a line of discrimination would not be open to much objection; we would probably lose little revenue, for, as I have already said, hardly any coarse-count cloth is imported, and it is at least open to doubt if much would be imported. But the difficulties of working the system would be fatal to it; as in fact they proved in our experience of fifteen years ago. And there is not much use in our introducing a system which, we believe, would only give rise to a new series of controversies. From what I have said, it will be seen that the Government of India have come to a conclusion on the following two points:—first, the countervailing excise duty to be levied in this country must be a direct duty upon woven goods (as the import duty is); and second, the discriminating line of division at No. 20, or any other count, must be given up; and I may remark here, before the Council take fright at this last proposition, that I have, as will be seen before I come to end of my proposals, a fair compensation to offer for the additional burden which is involved in it. Now, I consider it

AN ALMOST SELF EVIDENT AXIOM

that an excise duty, in order to be workable, must be as simple in its operation as possible. If we have to complicate it with all sorts of provisions about drawbacks, compensations, etc., or if we have to arrange matters so that the mills have to be worked with reference to the excise duty, instead of the excise duty being worked with reference to mill operations, we are attempting what we will find impracticable. All questions of duty upon duty-products in India are inextricably mixed up with questions of drawback on exportation. Obviously we have no business to tax goods which are manufactured for export—we would only be weighting our own manufacturers in their competition with other countries,—and there is further serious objection to making them go through the form of assessment to duty, and subsequent exemption from it on account of exportation. To proivde for a duty on woven goods at the Indian mills, in addition to a duty upon yarns, involves a number of complicated provisions. We must, as I have just pointed out, provide for drawbacks on exportation, which, in the case of the Bomby mills, comes to a very large proportion of the whole amount produced. We must further provide against double levy of duty, namely, first on production of yarns, and afterwards on the weaving of the same yarns. And there is a still further complication in the fact that some of the mills now weave from imported yarns, on which of course they will have paid duty. We are afraid it might be difficult to provide for the proper working of all these interlacing provisions, and although it is possible that financial stress may compel us hereafter to face the problem, we intend for the present at least to avoid all such complications, and make our system of excise as simple and as little burdensome in its workings as is practicable. The first conclusion, therefore, to which we have come is that we should abandon all duty upon yarns, and levy duty upon woven goods only, a conclusion which necessarily applies to imports as well as to Indian manufactures. We have the less hesitation in coming to this determination when we call to mind that practically all the yarns, both imported and Indian-manufactured, which are consumed in India, and would, therefore, come within the purview of our taxation, extended as it must now be to low counts as well as to high, are used up in the handloom industry—an industry whose products do not supply the market in the same sense as the mill industry does, which cannot therefore be said to compete with it as a commercial rival, but from which the ordinary villager obtains a certain portion of the clothes he uses. The freedom of village industry, that is the continued freedom so far as low counts are concerned, and the new exemption so far as high counts are concerned, will as we believe, be no injury to the mills, but will be a boon to many poor people who eke out their livelihood, not by wages fixed on economic principles, but rather by picking up, at odd hours, the scanty crumbs which the mill industry still leaves them. We should remember also that half the mills in Bombay (that is 46 out of 94), and a much larger proportion elsewhere, are spinning mills only, and do no weaving, and that every one of these will be, by this exemption of yarns, entirely removed from the purview of the Excise duties.

LOSSES AND GAINS.

By giving up the present 5 per cent. duty upon yarns we lose over 14 lakhs of duty on imported yarns, and nearly half that amount on Indian yarns say 20 lakhs in all. This reduction of taxation is the first compensation we have to offer for the extension of the duty on woven goods to low counts, as well as high ones. The cotton duties left to us would be, at their present standard of 5 per cent., about 125 lakhs on goods imported, and an amount which it is somewhat difficult to estimate, for want of statistics of production, but which seems to be as the outside about 18 lakhs upon goods manufactured in India and consumed in the country. Now this 18 lakhs or rather so much of it as is in excess of the amount at present levied on the yarns manufactured in Indian mills is a new burden upon the Indian consumer. I do not call it a burden upon the Indian mill industry, because of course the Indian millowner will pass it on to the purchaser, and the purchaser has no choice but to accept. The export trade, which is a very large part of the trade of the Bombay mills, will remain quite unaffected; and for the reason stated, I would trust that even as regards weaving for Indian consumption, the burden would be no more a theoretical than a practical one. When making this addition to the taxation that has to be paid in part at least by the poorer classes in India, we have given careful consideration to the question whether we cannot at the same time make a reduction to counterbalance it. This the Government of India believe that they can do. We have of course to face the risk which is inseparable from a condition of things in which our financial position depends to such an extent upon the element of exchange, but if exchange holds at anything approaching to its present figure, we can safely reduce our demand in respect of the cotton duties from 5 per cent. to 3½, and this reduction we propose to incorporate in our present proposals. There are three good results, all of which affect the Indian part of the question, which we hope to obtain from this reducion. First, it is of some importance to the Indian consumer that the tax on the coarser cloths in ordinary use should be only 3½ per cent, and not 5; second, it is of some importance to reduce the demand that will be collected through the Indian mills to that, instead of increasing it from its present standard of 6 or 7 lakhs to (at most) 13, we will increase it only from 6 or 7 to 12; and thirdly, it is of some importance that the advantage of the handloom industry in respect of taxation should be only 3½ per cent., instead of 5. The village weaver can consider it both impracticable and inexpedient to tax directly, and we think that the mill-owners (whose customers the handloom weavers are in respect of yarns) will admit that 3½ per cent. is so small an advantage that for any question of competition between the mill-industry and the hand industry, it may safely be left out of account. Practically we cannot touch the handloom industry except by taxing yarns, and that means a burden which in the first place would fall upon the mill-industry, both Manchester and Indian; and which I have shewn reasons for the Government, at least, not desiring to impose.

A SACRIFICE OF FIFTY LAKHS.

I have just said that the duties on the new basis would bring in about 142 lakhs of rupees altogether (125 plus 18), as standard of 5 per cent., but if reduced to 3½ per cent. they will be just over 100 lakhs. Our loss of revenue on the whole account will therefore be something less than fifty lakhs (for we do not expect fully to realize the budget estimate of the current year); and this reduction of taxation we believe that the improvement in our financial position warrants us in making.

There is one small matter in which Indian millowners would consider themselves hardly treated if we entirely left it out of account. We are to tax them now upon the full value of the outturn of their cloth, and we ought, therefore, to refrain from taxing them specially upon any ingredient which enters into it. We have not undertaken to give them any special exemption from such burdens as all manufacturers in this country have to bear—taxation upon stores consumed in the working of machinery; that they must accept as part of the conditions of working in India, just as they have to accept conditions of climate, of the labour market, of compulsory sanitary rules, and the like. But stores specially consumed in cotton manufacture we can provide for, and among the chief of these are sizing and China-clay used in weaving. Iron or steel hoops used in baling form another small item that we propose to exempt. Provisions such as these it does not require any special legislative sanction for the Government to carry out, but simultaneously with the adoption of the measures I now propose to Council, they will be provided for by executive order.

We have given careful consideration to the question of assessing dyeworks in India to an excise duty, and we have come to the conclusion that the exemption of yarns from duty renders it inexpedient and unnecessary to attempt any precise equalization of assessment in this respect. The dyeing of cloth goes on in every bazar in India; largely of course in the large centres of population, but even in remote bazars and villages, the native can use alizarine dyes to clean and renew his apparel. It is no more possible, and it is in my opinion no more necessary, to impose a tax upon these operations, than it would be to impose a tax on every village smith who forges iron for his ploughshare, and working it up into nails, or iron implements or other small material, avoids purchasing the finished implement or materials, as imported from abroad. Steam power for the dyeing of cotton is employed in only three places in India, two in Bombay and one in Ahmedabad, and the work done in these places is almost entirely yarn-dyeing. The outturn of dyed cloth is something indefinitely small, and we certainly could not tax the dye-works in respect of any advantage they possess in the rare cases in which they dye cloth, without considering also the necessity of making up to them the disadvantage they are under in having to use imported dyes in respect of the much larger business they do in dyeing yarns. If we leave these dye-works unaffected by excise duties, we can leave them in the position occupied by all the other industries in this country, which have to compete with foreign industries after bearing a share in the general taxation of the country; but if we subject them to a special duty, such as our excise duty, in respect of part of their outturn, namely, their dyed cloth, we are bound to apply the same principles to giving them special relief in respect of the other part, namely, their dyed yarns.

THE GOVERNMENT SIDE OF THE CASE.

On one other matter, I desire to give a reply and an explanation. The Council have no doubt observed the perpetual allegations regarding our delay in dealing with the present matter, and it may, therefore, be just as well to state the Government of India side of the case. First, Manchester has systematically refused all information regarding the trade; it has left us to ferret out all the facts for ourselves; secondly, it has not helped us by one single suggestion as how to meet the difficulties inherent in the matter. Yet, notwithstanding these obstacles, for which the responsibility does not rest with us, we have (taking the date of the Manchester memorandum, July 9th, 1895) actually taken no more time to acquire info, and settle the means of meeting, the Manchester objections, than it took the Manchester people merely to state them. No one who reads the Bombay and Calcutta contributions to the discussion will imagine that we would have been justified in proceeding to judgment with the Manchester case only before us. It will be seen that I have throughout dealt with this question on the assumption that the tax, whatever it is, falls upon and is paid by the Indian consumer. Much of the language held in Manchester would seem to indicate a belief that the tax really falls upon the producer there; but I can hardly believe that this is seriously accepted by the Manchester merchants, and I am quite sure that two years ago they would have rejected with scorn such an economic heresy. I hold it therefore to be irrelevant to the present purpose to weigh against each other, for purposes of fair distribution between Manchester mills and Indian mills, the amount of tax levied on Manchester manufactures, and the amount levied through Indian mill-owners. The question of fairness of adjustment as between the two sets of producers, is not the question of how much each will pay towards the total; it is, in my view, of an entirely different kind. It is, namely, that we must so adjust the incidence of the tax, that nothing in that incidence will have the effect of altering the course of trade; that there may be nothing in it which may influence the trade of Manchester to pass to India, or the trade of the Indian producer to pass to his Manchester rival. In this sense, we have striven to hold the balance equally, between what I may almost call the two contending parties. The Manchester merchants unfortunately have made to us no suggestions at all, except the financially impracticable one to abolish the duties altogether. The Bombay millowners, besides giving us a mass of helpful information, discuss some of the possible ways of meeting difficulties which they admit are not easy of satisfactory solution; and although the plan, which we have on consideration adopted, is one which did not commend itself to them, I trust they will see, in the compensatory measures with which we have accompanied it, that we have taken away, if not the whole, at least the greater part, of the force of the objections to which they considered it liable.

THE BILLS INTRODUCED.

On introducing the Bills Sir James Westland said:—In now introducing the two Bills intended to carry into effect the policy which I have described, I shall give some account of their detailed provisions. The Bill to which most interest is necessarily attached is that which imposes an Excise duty upon manufactures at Indian mills. The principle of its operation is the same as under the existing Cotton Duties Act, namely, assessment upon returns made to us by the mill-owners on managers. I see that a member of the Manchester deputation to the Secretary of State, himself a manager, was good enough to describe this method of assesment as a farce. To that I give the most emphatic denial; the mill-owners' association justly expects the Government to repudiate any such imputation of their good faith. It may possibly be a matter of surprise to this gentleman that the Bombay mill-owners have not put every obstacle in the way of the operation of the Cotton Duties Act, and have not systematically falsified their returns; but the Government have never found the least reason to regret that they treated the mill-owners of Bombay as honest men, for they have systematically received from their Association every support in carrying the law into effect, and from the individual members a ready and straightforward compliance with the requirements of the law. Our experience confirms what I said a year ago, that the least reason to suppose that in the case of any mill-owner who keeps a regular record we believe its compilation will be a much simpler business than the present one, and that the mill-owners will find less difficulty and less labour involved in sending us the proposed return within three days, than in sending the present return of yarns within fifteen days.

I have already said that for the simplicity of working this matter, and also in accordance with our principle of having a conspicuously equal taxation upon Indian and upon imported goods, we have classified the more frequent and the regularly recognized kinds of grey goods and have imposed the duty in the shape of a specific rate.

I will discuss of certain particular attention to this feature, which we believe will conduce greatly to the easy working of the new duties. We are, in India, somewhat wedded to the principle of levying duties by percentages "ad valorem," a plan which as a matter of fact is the exception rather than the rule among the tariffs of the world and which has yet in some respects the disadvantage of giving rise to petty variations of duty, in accordance with petty differences in the quality of goods. It is of more importance that the duties levied should be equal as between the persons who pay them, than that they should bear, with mathematical exactitude, the same ratio in every case to the value of the goods. The usual way by which in India we obtain this result is that of affixing tariff values to goods which do not greatly differ in quality; the present is a variation of that method.

The rates we have fixed in the cases referred to (for which I refer to the Schedule to the Act) have been arranged so as to be those which have now for a long time been prevailing, just 3½ per cent. upon the values (say 7¼, 8, 9, and 10½ annas) of the incommon qualities of the goods upon which they are levied; and the real effect of the introduction of these specific duties is that we are giving up the small additions which an "ad valorem" duty might give us in respect of the better varieties of the same goods, and those called "fancy" or "fancy-bordered." This we are willing to do if we can thereby obtain smoothness and simplicity in working.

I may call attention to the fact that we tax nothing until it passes out of the premises of the mill, so that all the operation of baling, ware-housing, etc., go on untouched by the tax. We have special warehousing provisions in the existing Act, and we have repeated them in the proposed one; but they are not at present taken advantage of and most likely they will not be. The universal practice of the mills is not to pass out their finished goods until they are to be exported or delivered to a purchaser. The working of the proposed Act will in this respect be simpler than the present system, for in the one case, that of export, the goods will pass straight away untaxed, and in the other, that of sale, the proper time will have arrived to assess the duty on the manufacturer.

The other provisions of the Bill follow, for the most part, the lines of the existing system. But I desire to draw attention to one section of the Bill, section 31, the only section which affects the mills in which spinning only is done. It is proposed to obtain from them a simple monthly return of the quantities of yarn they spin. This is wanted for statistical purposes only, just as we have legislative power to require all vessels landing cargo to give us for trade purposes and quite apart from the levy of duty the statistics of their imports. I believe that the mercantile community and the Millowners' Association recognise the value of statistics of the kind, and the section in question is offered for their consideration, but will not be pressed if they are opposed to its retention. I need hardly say that the figures received from the mills will continue to be treated as strictly confidential, as in the past: our publications will show them only in a general provincial form. It seems, however, to be a pity to discontinue altogether the collection of statistics of so important a trade as the cotton manufacture of India.

It is necessary also to make certain provisions for the transition from the present to the future system of taxation. We may remark in the first place that in the case of imported goods, the reduction of taxation on cloth and the exemption of yarns come into effect from to-day. Any person who goes arrive before the passing of any new system into law will take care to put off their assessment to import duty until he can get the benefit of the new conditions. We therefore, in the case of Indian-made yarns also, stop the assessment to duty with effect from to-day, thus putting the two on precisely the same footing.

We have therefore only to provide that when the new duties come into force, which I hope the Council will permit with in a week's time, the new duty will not be charged on woven goods in addition to the duty already paid on the yarns that have entered into its manufacture; that is, we allow a rebate of duty already paid on any yarns, which, on the date when the Bill becomes law, are still on the premises of the mill and waiting to be woven into cloth. To prevent delay in the settlement of claims under this head and to enable us to wind up the account of this transition period as soon as possible, we provide that, within a week of the passing of the Act, the millowner shall give to the Collector a list of all the yarns in respect of which he intends to make this claim. The inspector ought to verify this list as soon as possible, and it will then become a standard with reference to which the duties leviable for the transition period will be settled.

So much for the Cotton Duties Bill. The other Bill appears in the form of an amendment of the Indian Tariff Act. As the Council know, the Bill substitutes an entirely new Tariff for the existing Tariff, a form of legislation which is much more convenient both to merchants and to Customs Houses than an amending Act which directs certain new entries to be substituted for certain existing entries in the Tariff. The only real amendments are (1) the exemption of yarns from all duty, (2) the levy on woven and other cotton goods of 3½ instead of 5 per cent. duty, and (3) the attachment of a specific duty to certain classes of grey goods in the manner already explained.

I shall be able to satisfy the Select Committee, to whom, with the permission of His Excellency the President, I shall presently propose the Bill should be referred, that in every other respect the Tariff now laid before the Council, where it is not word for word a copy of the existing Tariff, corrects it only in respect of notifications of exemption, or reduction of duty, or alteration of Tariff value, which the Government has power to carry out by executive order and has actually notified in regular legal fashion.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE annual race for the Ladies Paperchase Cup presented by Lord William Beresford, took place on Monday morning over the usual Course near Jodhpur Thana, Calcutta. There were seven starters, and there was a good finish between Mrs. Barrow on Flatcatcher and Mrs. Lemond Walker on Dick, the former winning by a few lengths. Miss M. Miller was third. Breakfast was given on the ground by the Commander-in-Chief's personal staff and Sir George White afterwards presented the Cup to the winner and the prizes to the second and third. In a short speech he referred in graceful terms to the ladies who had ridden and to the absent donor of the Cup, who, while in India, had done so much for sport. His remarks were loudly applauded.

THERE will be a considerable saving in the Military estimates by reason of the Mekong Settlement, for the grants intended for barracks at Mongsin and for the improvement of the road leading to that outpost will no longer be required. They should serve to partly cover the cost of the new cantonment west of the Takaw Ferry on the Salween.

COLONEL MELLISS, C.S.I., Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops, is on his way up-country, to visit the principal Native States in the Punjab. Since he left Simla in October last he has been constantly on tour, and has already covered some 7,000 miles. The task of inspecting over twenty thousand troops, distributed for the most part in small bodies in different parts of India, can be no light one.

COLONEL P. J. MAITLAND, Deputy Secretary in the Military Department, succeeds to the Secretaryship when that becomes vacant by Sir E. Collen's promotion to the Military Membership. The appointment is one that was naturally anticipated, since Colonel Maitland has been Deputy Secretary for the last four years, as officiated more than once as secretary, and is well-known to be a capable man, with wide experience outside the Department, as well as being of course thoroughly au fait with all its interior working.

A MILITARY Committee has been appointed at Lucknow, to assemble at Sitapur (Oudh) to revise the scheme for a fortified post at that station. The president is Colonel Dowse, 2nd Derbyshire Regiment, and the members are Major Kellie, R. E., and Major Dick-Cunninghame, V. C., D. A. A. G., Oudh District. The revised scheme and report will be submitted in full, accompanied by a plan or plans of the position selected.

THE net profits accruing to the Madras Government as the result of last season's chank fishery was Rs. 8,455, as compared with Rs. 2,824 in 1893-94, Rs. 8,038 in 1891-93, and Rs. 19,413 in 1890-91. Since 1876-77 the net amount realised by Government has been Rs. 2,16,954. An estimate of charges for the year 1895-96 amounting to Rs. 7,210 has been sanctioned.

IT is now definitely settled that Mr. Joseelyne, Superintending Engineer, Burma, goes to Rajputana and Central India, *vice* Mr. A. J. Hughes, who has accepted a post under the Calcutta Municipality.

COLONEL OTTLEY has returned to Calcutta from inspection duty in Burma, and will draw up a report at once for the Government of India.

MR. L. S. Moss, Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway, avails himself of 16 months' furlough early next month. Mr. West, the Chief Engineer, will act for him.

AT the last meeting of the Colombo Municipality, the following letter from Major Tranchell to the Mayor was read:—"A scheme is on foot to erect a suitable memorial, combined with a system of horse troughs in Colombo, to our late Governor, Sir Arthur Havelock. A gentleman, who, however, does not wish his name so be divulged at this early stage of the undertaking, has promised a donation of Rs. 1,000 if a respectable sum can be raised from the public by subscription. The present idea, which, however, is liable to alteration if the majority of the subscribers so wish, is a fountain in some conspicuous place in the City of Colombo, with horse troughs in the several districts of the Municipality. I feel confident both of the foregoing proposals will meet with the approval of your Councillors, and I would ask if the promotere may hope for any assistance in carrying them out from the Council over which you, Sir, preside." After some discussion the following Resolution was carried:—"That the Council will consider the proposal when an adequate sum of money has been raised by public subscription."

NEWS has been received from the Assam Railway Survey party—about which some uneasiness has been felt—through Sadiya, saying that all was well, but that there was no news of the party that was to move from Mogoung and meet in the Hukong Valley. The Mogoung detachment does not move, however, until this week, and expects to join Mr. Way in the middle of the Mogonney country about the 1st February. Mr. Way and his party, says a contemporary, are engaged on the survey of a route for establishing direct railway communication between Burma and Assam. Surveying with this object has been going on for some years, but the physical difficulties of the routes that have been explored so far have been found to be too great. The present survey has been carried up further north, and follows a line from Makum, in Assam, across the Patkoi range and through the Hukong Valley to Mogoung.

SOME trouble are reported by a contemporary at Jhallawar, one of the petty States in Rajputana. The ruling Chief there is Maharaj Rana Zalim Singh, and his previous record is not an unclouded one. As a youth he was a promising scholar of the Mayo College, and much was hoped from him when he was entrusted with the charge of the State in 1884. In two years, however, he had so conducted himself that his misgovernment could not be overlooked. It was at first proposed to deprive him of his powers as a ruling Chief, but on a representation from Sir Edward Bradford, the then Agent in Rajputana, he was given a chance of redeeming himself. The Rana failed to profit by this opportunity, and in September 1887 he had to suffer the penalty which he had previously escaped. It was not until July 1894 that full powers were again given to him. For a short time he was on his good behaviour, but gradually he drifted into his old habits. Last year he adopted such tyrannical measures towards his people that serious complaints were made against him. Matters had risen to such a pitch in October that Captain Evans Gordon reported that a reign of terror existed in Jhalrapatan, the capital of the State, and that in his opinion the Rana was unfit to remain in power. The Government of India called for further information before taking any action, and as matters did not improve and the Rana took up a defiant attitude, Mr. R. Crosthwaite, the Agent for the Governor-General, was directed to proceed to Jhalrapatan. He reached there on December 31st and found affairs were rapidly approaching a critical stage. The Rana had sent his Dewan and other officials out of the way, in order to prevent them from giving information. He had served out ball cartridge to his sepoys and he was engaging Pathan mercenaries from among the local Valaitt settlers. This was his method of showing his hostile feeling against Government. Such preparations on the part of a petty Chief, who has only a few hundred half-trained and ill-armed sepoys in his service, are explained by the fact that the Rana is not at times fully responsible for his actions. Mr. Crosthwaite, fearing mischief might result from the presence of the Pathan's, and seeing the Rana obstinately bent upon taking his own course, suggested that the Political Officer should be furnished with an escort pending a decision as to the measures to be taken. Accordingly two squadrons of the Central India Horse from Augar, and two Companies of the Deoli Irregular Force marched to Jhalrapatan, where they are now in camp. This movement of troops has restored confidence amongst the townspeople, and no outbreak of lawlessness is now likely to occur. The Rana is to be allow to address a personal explanation to Government before final orders are passed upon his case, for at present he retains his authority such as it is.

THE KELKAR COMMISSION.

THE following further evidence was recorded this week at Nasik in the above case:—Mr. Trimbuck Dadajee, karkun of the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Yeola, was examined. He said:—I have been employed as a karkun in the Subordinate Judge's Court at Yeola for the last six years. Since the last two years I am doing the sheristadar's duties. During the enquiry in suits Nos. 57 and 58 I was sheristadar. Mr. Balkrishna Pandurang, pleader, represented the opponent. During the hearing of these suits there was a dispute between the Subordinate Judge and the pleader. The latter wanted to put in certain documents to be put in the case, while the former was declining to accede to the request of the pleader. Eventually the pleader made a written application to the court for producing the documents to be put in the case. The Subordinate Judge examined the pleader in connection with this application. The questions put to the pleader were written by me according to the dictation of the Sub-Judge. The documents were produced by a certain witness at the bar. The examination of the pleader was continued for about two hours. The Subordinate Judge said that he would not receive the documents as they had not been produced by the witness. The pleader said that the documents were produced by the witness, and they must be put in. The haggling was continued for a considerable time. The examination of the pleader was not finished on the 28th. A notice was issued to the pleader in this case to appear in court. A remark was written on the deposition that pardon was granted to the pleader, and then the deposition was recorded. An appeal was made in this case to the District Judge at Nasik. When the decision on the appeal was received the Subordinate Judge said to the pleader, "What could you do by your appeal?" Balkrishna Pant was angry when under examination. Suit No. 409 of 1893 was heard on the 7th and 8th November. Mr. Ballajee Narayan, pleader, represented the defendant in this suit. On the 8th the Sub-Judge said to Mr. Balkrishna Narayen the words "Dhowlya shijari bandhla powla wann nahi punn gunn lagla." On this occasion Mr. Balkrishna may be present at the court, but I do not know what passed between them. All things considered, Mr. Kelkar's behaviour throughout was against Balkrishna Pant. I cannot detail all that took place between them. Cross-examination was reserved. Gunput Kushaba was examined next. He said:—There was a suit before the Subordinate Judge's Court at Yeola in which there was a dispute between me and one Laxmibai about certain attached land. Gungaram Ramjee was a witness in case. He produced certain documents while giving evidence. An altercation took place between the Sub-Judge and Balkrishna Pant. They were throwing the documents at one another and exchanged high words. No business was transacted that day in connection with the suit. Cross-examination was reserved. Gungaram Ramjee, next the witness, was examined, and said that he knew Laxmibai and Ganpati, and that he was a witness in their dispute pending decision at the Subordinate Judge's Court at Yeola: He also said that he produced certain documents in the case but they were not returned to him yet. Cross-examined the witness continued. The documents produced by me related to the debts of his uncle. Nobody asked me to produce them. The dispute about which I went to the court to give evidence was between Parvati and Ganpati about some land. Parvati is my aunt, and she owed money to Ganpati. The papers related to the payments of the debts owing to Sawai Marwadi. I had taken the papers to the court to demonstrate that some items were in the habit of fraudulently filing suits even after the payments of their monies were received by them. I had not taken the papers to the court to prove that Ganpatti's debts had been paid. The statement which I made before the court was read out to me. I do not recollect that my evidence was taken a second time on that day. The deposition now read is the same which I gave before the Sub-Judge. After my examination was finished I did not hand over the documents to Balkrishna Pant. I put them before the court. There were people about the table on which I put the documents. At that time Tatya Saheb was in court, but was nowhere near that table. I cannot tell whether the table was oblong or square. I know Rao Saheb Kelkar. He was present in the court when I put the documents on the table. Two or four days have elapsed since I came to Nasik. I do not know where Tatya Saheb has taken his residence in Nasik, I do not live with him where he lives. I purchased a nice worth of parched grain, ate them, drank at the river, and attended the court. Last night I had gone to the pleader's house to drink water. I do not know his name and whether he is a Brahmin. Krishnarao is not the pleader to whose house I had gone for a drink of water. I live and take my food anywhere. Last night I slept on a "otla" in a lane in the town. Re-examined, the witness continued: The summons reached me through my aunt Parvati. I and Tatya, the husband of Parvati, and Dasharatti, the husband of Laxmibai, live together in one compound. I cannot tell how many documents they were and what they contained.

Ramakant Balwant, pleader of the Sub-ordinate Judge's Court at Yeola, was examined for the prosecution, and said:—I have been practising at the Subordinate Judge's Court at Yeola for the last twelve years. I was engaged by the plaintiff in suit No. 409. Balkrishna Pant represented the defendant. One Balajee Narayen, pleader, appeared for the defendant. I cannot tell how many times the latter appeared for the defendant. When Balajee Narayen appeared for the defendant, Krishnarao, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff. I was not present on the occasion referred to by the court, and do not know what happened then. Seven or eight months previously Mr. Kelkar was treating Balkrishna Pant in very a uncourteous and disrespectful manner, and was addressing him in an unbecoming way. I do not recollect the exact words used by the Subordinate Judge. I never pay attention to such matters. Balkrishna Pant was disgusted to practise before Mr. Kelkar. Cross-examination was reserved.

Dhondi Yessa Patel, residing at Dhobod Taluka, Yeola, was examined, and said:—A Civil Suit was instituted against me by Sudoo Patel about certain land. My pleader was Tatya Saheb. Mr. Kelkar did not allow him (Tatya Saheb) to conduct my case. I therefore had to engage Balajee Narayen, pleader, of Nasik. Balajee Narayen worked for me for two days. On the 2nd day while the enquiries were going on, the Subordinate Judge said to Tatya Saheb the words "Tatya sejari and bandhla powla wan, nahi punn gunn lagla." On hearing these words Tatya Saheb was going to leave the court, when Mr. Kikar said to him "Come, come, if you don't come you will become white." No work was transacted after that on that day. I went again to Nasik to bring Balajee Narayen. I therefore had to engage Bajee Vishnu, pleader. Cross-examination was reserved.

The following witnesses were examined in reference to the twelfth head of the charge against Mr. Kelkar. Kacheshwar Sukharam Deshpande, residing at Yeola, said:—I practise in the Yeola Magistrate's Court as a mukhtyar. I do work other than the criminal work on payment. When I go to the Sub-Judge's Court I do so on my own private business before the Subordinate Judge. I never appear for others before the Sub-Judge. I write plaints, kaifiyats, and darkhast petitions for those who are not represented by pleaders. About 16 or 17 years ago I was a Vakil's karkunj Plaints and kaifiyats are never decided as soon as they are presented. I never conduct any business. I assist the parties in suits by giving them information about the payment of bhatta. I sometimes watch with interest the proceedings in cases in which I took part in writing the plaints, &c., from a distance. I have no accounts on my earnings as a mukhtyar. If any one asks me for a receipt for money paid to me as my fees as a mukhtyar, I pass them receipts. In cases which appears civil cases I charge fees like the pleaders, sometimes receiving certain amounts as previously contracted for. I am acquainted with Rao Saheb Kelkar. I visit him on private business when called. The inhabitants of the Yeola Taluka do not take me for a pleader. The petition of compromise and the kaifiyat of defendant No. 1 in suit No. 335 are in my handwriting. I wrote the latter in the court and the former near Mr. Krishnarao pleader's usual seat in the court. I wrote the two documents for Mr. Krishnarao. These documents were signed by the pleaders and the parties in my presence. The kaifiyat of the defendant Babsjee in suit No. 335 is in my handwriting. I may have received two or four annas for writing the kaifiyat. The defendant Babajee was brought to me by a certain inhabitant of Yeola. I do not know who paid in the bhatta and how many days Babajee remained in Yeola. The kaifiyat, witness' darkhast, and the petition of the defendant in civil suit No. 405 are in my handwriting. The kaifiyat I wrote in my house on payment of a fee of two annas and the petition on the steps of the court house. I cannot recollect what amount of fee I received for writting the latter. The plaint in suit No. 429 is in my handwriting. I had contracted to do all the writing work in the suit on payment of one rupee. I wrote the kaifiyat of the opponent in plaint No. 43. The eighth para of this kaifiyat was written in court. The kaifiyat was dated in court. I charged a fee of eight annas for this work. I cannot tell the names of the parties from whom I receive fees according to the duties of the pleaders. I cannot tell how many times in a day I visit the Subordinate Judge's Court. Cross-examination was reserved.

Witness No. 2, Mr. Krishnarao Trimbuck, was examined, and he said: I am acquainted with Kutcheshwar alias Anna Deshpande. He practices in the Subordinate Judge's Court, like a pleader holding sanad from the High Court with this difference only, that he does not file a waklatnama. He represents parties in civil suits in the

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

THE "swing of the pendulum," which is credited with such momentous results in the political world, is manifested in quite a startling degree in the new billet the Comedi Theatre, "Mrs. Castello." From social satire with a somewhat acrid flavour Mr. Comyns Carr has suddenly turned to farce of the most unsubstantial and inconsequent kind—from the "problem play," which leaves the spectator in the end to make what he can of a hopeless deadlock, he has passed into an ideal world of whimsical incident and practical jokes wherein no more serious element is to be found than a duel of wits between a coquettish widow and gay, irresponsible captain which ends quite in orthodox fashion, with the dropping of the lady into the arms of her antagonist in token of defeat and surrender. Mr. Carr's revolutionary proceeding is the more marked because the company engaged in Mr. Sydney Grundy's new three-act farce is, as far as it goes, that company who only on Friday evening last were giving, on the same stage, their last performances of Mr. Pinero's play, "the Benefit of the Doubt," Miss Winifred Emery, who, when last seen, was driven to desperate acts by the damaging words of the Divorce Court Judge and the unsympathetic comments of a matter-of-fact husband, is now the merry widow, who seems to have stepped out of a comedy of intrigue from the Spanish by Mrs. Centlivre—so little does she affect serious views of life, so wanting is she—at least, until the moment of her tardy capitulation—in any indication of sentiment or conscience. In like manner—though at times he appears to be a little oblivious of the transition—the frolicsome Captain Trefasis is played by Mr. Leonard Boyne, who in Mr. Pinero's comedy, it will be remembered, represented the chivalrous and somewhat declamatory John Allingham. The result is decidedly creditable to the versatility of the Comedy company. No doubt the performance on Saturday evening would have been the better for a brisker movement; but briskness is what a first performance is apt to be wanting in. The gay and giddy world is farcical incidents will no doubt acquire fresh impetus from night to night. Meanwhile it has proved its power to amuse an audience. The laughter on the first night was loud and frequent, and the fall of the curtain found the crowded audience in no mood to withhold any of the customary tokens of a successful first night.

Whether the piece has gained anything by Mr. Grundy's fancy for depicting his little circle as absorbed during the intervals of love making and practical joking in speculations on the Stock Exchange, may well be doubted. The allusions are mainly to the South African gold mining epidemic, and as such no doubt they tend to given a fresh and timely air to a piece whose standards of humour are otherwise somewhat old fashioned. But the personages who haunt Mrs. Bickerdyke's drawing room certainly carry their propensity to an excess. Congreve's Ben or Smollett's Commodore Trunnion were not more given to interlard their discourse with nautical metaphors and allusions than are these folk to express their ideas with the aid of the slang of Throgmortonstreet. Thus the widow's throng of admirers is referred to as constituting "a bonus in Mrs. Castello"; a prize in the matrimonial market is described as "a gilt-edge security" or "quite a trustee investment"; and when the elderly Sir Pinto Wanklyn aspires to the hand of the charming widow her vivacious sister Avice declares that she lady is "much too tall a stock for you." Unfortunately the talk of the little circle of speculators on the tapes, with their perpetual references to "slumps" and "options," "Bulky Bounders," and "the Gerrymander group" has not only very little bearing upon what is going out but is out of harmony with the prevailing tone of the piece. Stress upon a prominent social folly pertains to the Comedy of manners, in which genuine types and studies of character are the chief factors. The introduction of the satirical element in so prominent a way tempts the performers to play with a moderation which consorts ill with the wild extravagances of farce of the lightest and most whimsical pattern.

It is in vain, however, to complain of the author's methods in the face of their practical success. Undoubtedly the audience greatly enjoyed the clever epigrams and smart sayings with which the dialogue of the first act in particular is so plentifully endowed. There may have been a passing pang in the contemplation of Miss Winifred Emery devoting her beauty and her talents to so purely conventional a creation as Mrs. Castello, nee Bickerdyke; but there was, nevertheless, a real charm in her freakish impulses, and her subdued enjoyment of the little game of cross purposes, in which she is the prime mover. Mr. Cyril Maude plays once more an elderly beau, but she sketch receives a fresh touch in the sort of clockwork regularity which governs Sir Pinto's devotion to the business of making the best of this world. The abject terror which he displays when Trefusis personates the much mourned Mr. Castello, who is supposed to have returned from the East, not dead after all, is an amusing piece of pure farce. The result is to induce Sir Pinto to transfer his addresses to Mrs. Castello's mother, Mrs. Bickerdyke, in the comely person of Miss Rose Leclercq; but, as he has been wont to ejaculate with Horace and Captain Henry Esmond, "Mairs pulchra filia pulchrior!" there is reason to hope that his disappointment will be mild. There is more humour in the notion of making Mrs. Castello suddenly desist from her extravagant praises of her dead husband at the first receipt of the unwelcome rumour that he has come home safe and sound, Miss Rose Leclercq endows the character of Mrs. Bickerdyke with distinction and gives her amusing utterances with unfailing effect; and Miss Esme Beringer plays the part of Avice Bickerdyke with a very pleasant touch of womanly willfulness. Mr. J. C. Graham, as a young stockbroker, has little to do but augment the stream of City allusions. The action is confined to a single set scene, whereby the play, though it is preceded by a comedietta, is over at the convenient hour of eleven.

The London opera season of the Carl Rosa Company was to commence at Daly's Theatre on the 20th inst., with Messrs. Bennett and Hamish McCunn's "Jeanie Deans." The work was expressly written for this troupe, and was successfully produced at Edinburgh in November 1894; but it will now be performed for the first time in the metropolis. Too ohly other absolute novelty of the four weeks' season will, we understand, be the late Benjamin Godard's opera "La Vivandiere," in which Mdlle. Delna last April gained so marked a success at the Paris Opera Comique. The revised version of Sullivan's Ivanhoe, together with Mendelssohn's Son and Stranger, Mansel and Gretel, Tannnauser, "Flying Dutchman, Cavalleria," Mingnon and other works have during the past few months frequently been performed, so that as scenery and dresses are ready, and the operas have been fully rehearsed, they will be available, if required, for the immediate repertory. The travelling company, which includes Miss de Lussan, Miss Ella Russell, Madame Estey, Mr. McGuckin Mr. Alec Marsh, and Mr. Ludwig by way appear with an increased band and chorus; and as the troupe is rather weak in tenors it will probably be reinforced by Mr. Herbert Grover, who made his stage debut at Leicester. It is not yet quite certain whether, after all, the representations will be relegated to matinees; for by the contract, which was signed last week, Mr. Edwardes may, on giving a fortnight's notice, grant the company, if he chooses, the much coveted evenings. It is doubtless partly for this reason that the official announcement of the commencement of the season has been delayed.

"La Vivandiere," which will be given at Daly's towards the end of the month, promises to be a production of special interest. In Paris it was called "the French Cavalleria Rusticana,' a not very felicitous description, for the story is as pure as any of Mr. Gilbert's, and the music is said to be light opera comique free from the leit motif, and full of sparkle and tune. She orchestration of the last two acts, left unfinished by Godard, was completed by his pupil, M Paul Vidal The Libretto by Mr. Cain author of "La Nauaarraise,' is on a military subject in which during the French Revolution a Royalist father and his Republican son take oposite sides, narrowly indeed avoiding a meeting on the battlefield. The action is rapid. Marion, the vivandiere, arrives in Lorraine with a regiment of the army of the National Assembly. She induces Georges de Rieul to join them, to the disgust of his Royalist father, who disowns the young man, and turns his fiance Jeaune out of the house, the fainting girl being lifted into the vivandiere's donkey cart, as with fife and drum the troops march off. The second act, however, is the strongest, for it is here that Mdlle. Delna so deeply affected Parisian audiences Mdlle. Delna so deeply affected Parisian audiences in the scene in which Jeanne teaches a prayer to the Supreme but good hearted vivandiere, and a tearful goddess. The boy likewise comes to the rough camp and drumme. are the battle a letter he has received to read be by his mother. The veteran Royalist, taken from his elde in arms against the Republic, and sentenced to be shot, escapes by the aid of the vivandiere, who is about to repay this act of treason with her life when he inevitable pardon arrives. Throughout the opera there are soldiers' songs and chorusses and stirring scenes of camp life, the original designs for which, by M. Detaille, the military painter, will doubtless be followed by the Carl Rosa officials.

Although January and February are not usually supposed to be particularly busy from a musical point of view, yet dates for close upon a hundred concerts within eight weeks have already been booked at St. James's and Queen's halls alone. Mr. Bashford Tree's "Panel" list announces 38 concerts within the two months at St. James's Hall; while Mr. Robert Newman's fixtures at the two Queen's Halls during the same period include sixty-one concerts. Nor do these lists take into consideration the numerous performances at the Albert Hall, the Crystal Palace, Princes Hall, Steinway Hall, and other places. This musical activity may, of course, to a certain extent imply a recognition on the part of average recital and benefit concert givers, that they stand a better chance of notice now, than in the height of the fashionable season. But at least half the fixtures on the list are of a more important character, many of them being orchestral, choral, or piano performances of genuine public interest.

ABOUT THE COTTON DUTIES.

THE suggestion just made by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce for an amendment of the Tariff Act writes "D" in the "Pioneer," has been put forward ostensibly with a view to avoid further friction with Lancashire, but even should the financial position of Government allow of the concession, it is not at all probable that Home manufacturers will in the long run, be much benefited thereby. The Bengal Chamber proposes an exemption from import duty of cotton goods manufactured from 20's yarns and under, and also the exemption of imported 20's yarns and under, placing at the same time an excise upon Indian made cloth of yarn over 20's and upon bundled yarn over 20's. Although the foregoing suggestion, if carried out, might, in some degree, nullify the wrath of Lancashire spinners, it will not modify the fact that India is becoming each year a stronger and stronger rival to the spindles of the North, and this from causes quite outside recent legislation. In this connection the arguments, if by that name they may be dignified, used by the Deputation which in the interests of the Lancashire Cotton industry, interviewed Lord George Hamilton last month, are curious reading. Mr. Coddington, who introduced the deputation to the Secretary of State, maintained it may be remember that Indian competitors in the trade should pay a fair proportion, and he wound up by saying that he saw no reason why the consumers in India of country-made yarns, even granting they belonged to the poorer classes, should not pay the same rate of duty as the well-to-do factory-owners who used goods made in Lancashire. Now the simple theory underlying a contention of this nature is that, at all risks, Lancashire trade must be bolstered up at the expense of the Indian producer and consumer. The question of wages need not enter into the matter, because it is perfectly certain that Lancashire mill-hands will not work at a lower rate than they now do. The English spinner has reached the lowest point, or very near it in cheapness of production, and he is confronted by the disastrous fact that not only India, but behind India, Japan, is beating him at his own game. It may be perfectly true, indeed there is ample evidence that so it is, that Mr. Tom Mann, who is Chairman of the Joint Committee of Employers and Operatives on the Indian duties, put it:—"The public mind of Lancashire and elsewhere was most seriously agitated on this question," and we can understand that there exists in England "a growing tide of indignation" at what is considered the very long delay on the part of the Indian Government in answering a memorial sent in six months ago. After all, cotton spinners are but men, and there is a great deal of human nature about "agitation" and "indignation," though it is clean that these distressing symptoms decide the question neither one way nor the other. Nor are figures any good.

Admitting as we may, perhaps as we must, that the Indian tariff does to some extent debar Lancashire imports from this country, a decline of 29 per cent. in Home exports as instanced by Mr. David Holmes of Burnley cannot logically all be put down to the Indian tariff. Tariff or no tariff, indigenous industry, if any good at all, will find a large market to its hand on the spot, and that this should be so is but natural. The Secretary of State's reply, although it has been appraised in certain quarters as being a markedly diplomatic utterance, showed in one part at least that the British Minister thoroughly grasped the practical issues and the outlines of the situation. "I have," remarked Lord George Hamilton, "looked at the question perfectly impartially, and I say frankly to you that I do no believe, even if it were possible, that repeal would at once bring to you all the prosperity you anticipate. From the figures relating to the exports of India I find that during the last ten years the value of cotton goods sent from Great Britain to countries other than India has not increased, but, on the other hand, the exports from the Indian mills during that period have literally doubled, and there is this year a large increase in the amount exported. Therefore it is clear that quite independently of these import duties, and in places where they do not operate, there is increasing competition between the products of Indian and Lancashire cotton mills. It is better to look the situation in the face. You have to deal with new conditions of competition."

Now this is just about the plain truth of the matter—new elements of competition, in "Merrie England," a book which has been exposed to a vast amount of criticism at home, but which some progressive passages dealing with the rivalry in the cotton trade between England and India. The author, after asking the very pertinent question "why" England should make cotton goods for foreign countries, winds up by remarking:—"Your trade union leaders tell you that you have beaten allforeign competition "except that of India." Do you think," he continues, "that you can fight India, John? I don't. Because in India labour is so cheap, and because your cotton lords, John, some of whom are Liberals and friends of the people, John, and others of whom are Tories who would die for the safety of the Empire, John, will take precious good care to use that cheap Indian labour to bring down your wages, John, by means of competition. Oh, John, John, you silly fellow, have you no eyes?" This passage shows a remarkable insight into the real conditions "the new conditions of competition" to quote the Secretary of State, which are influencing the trade. Lord George Hamilton, who is a Conservative, is saving the same thing in other words as Robert Blatchford, who is a Socialist. But, stranger still, Mr. Coddington, the introducer of the deputation, corroborated the entire passage just quoted, in a manner all the more notable, as he represents a class which whatever else they may be, are bitterly opposed to the tenets of Socialism in any form. "Almost," he observed, "the whole capital which was invested in the mills in India, he believed, was English capital, and therefore any unfair incidence was practically placing an advantage in favour of the English capitalist in India, as against the English capitalist in England." That is just it. The English capitalist, whether in England or in India, will "take precious good care" "to use that cheap Indian labour," and why not? He believes in competition, so savs by it with it suits his purpose. But when it does not suit his purpose! Ah then, "hinc illæ lachrymæ!"

But as we have said, behind India is Japan. Here is a sketch of the industry as pursued in the Further East, taken from a leading Japanese journal. The mills described are the Kanegafuchi Mills, and details that apply to them, apply to many of the more important companies. The machines of the mill are kept at work day and night without intermission. The aggregate number of spindles is over 30,500, with a producing capacity of about 23,000 catties per 24 hours; the number of men employed is a little over 2,100, and the number of women 3,700, regularly working for 12 hours, out of which 40 minutes are allowed for meals, and 15 minutes for change of dress at the close of the day's work. This is not the only factory of course, where the machines are kept going day and night. In all the spinning factories throughout the empire a similar method is pursued. At the Kanegafuchi Mills, the labourers, women included take turns, of night labour every week. And let it be remembered that the workers are confined of fairly so with their lot. No question of an eight hours day yet, no strikes, no lock-outs, no trade unionism. The fact is that the introduction of machinery into the East, and its wide adoption in India and Japan has, to use a political phrase, completely upset the balance of power in the spinning industry. For the Lancashire manufacturers to get "agitated" over a tariff is absurd. The tariff is not the thing to fill them with apprehension; for, as Lord George Hamilton showed, it is not the tariff, but new conditions of competition which is sapping the Home trade. If the Japanese and Indian labour rates were levelled up to the Lancashire rate, the equilibrium between the three countries would be perfect, but this can never be until the standard of living of the Oriental is raised to that of the Lancashire operative. And that phase of the question has not yet come to the surface. When it does Lancashire may take, heart again, but until then her outlook, we are constrained to say, appears to be beyond the aid of any special legislation or concession whatever.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

ENTRIES FOR NEW RACES.

To be held on the 25th January, 1896.

Entries closed 10 a.m., 23rd January.

WALER PLATE.

1 Capt R St C Leeky's bl w geld, Ebony
2 Mr Burder's ch w—Thought (6 years)
3 Mr Littleton's b e geld, Horny Wink
4 Mr J W Ward's ch aus geld, Monarch by Albatross (Imp.), dam Zingara
5 Mr R J Hunter's br w geld, I B
6 Mr R G Baldocke's b w geld, The Screw, by Gambler, out of a mare by Premier
7 Mr Coochick Shah's b aus g eld Dookie
8 Mr J B's b w c Welcome Jack

PONY SCURRY.

1 Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a p, Conductor
2 Mr Kook's b a p, Lipton (13-2)
3 Mr Jassim Ammani's b a p, Busreh
4 Mr Abdool Gunny Khan's g a p, Madras
5 Mr Sulliman Rumah's b a p, Rumiah
6 Mr Abdool Moshen Ammani's b a p, Soobah (13-2)
7 Mr Abdool Moshen Ammani's g a p, Hiujas (13-2)
8 Mr B's ch a p, Sprite
9 Mr B's g a p, Clown
10 Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a p, Thames
11 Aga Mirza Ahmed's g a p, Chorister, (13-2)
12 Mr A Foulkes' b a p, Idle Boots
13 Mr F C Allen's g a p, Tarpon, (13-2)
14 H H Aga Khan's g a p, Burzoo
15 Mr Jawad Bin Mohamed's b a p, Peacemaker
16 Mr Sulliman Dhakil's g a p, Nussib (13-1)
17 Mr Ahmed Ahlani's b a p, Glass Lingie (13-2)

PALLUNJEE NUSSERVANJEE,
Assistant Secretary, W I T C

Subscribers' Tickets to admit self and ladies Rs 10,
Single Day Tickets Rs 5.
Official Race Book As 4.
Subscribers' Tickets to be had at the office, 5 Sleator Road, Tardeo, and at the gate.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 22.

Dressner, Capt, Bengal, C I Horse, on leave, from Goona.

JANUARY 23.

Pennington, Maj-Genl, Bengal, on leave, from Agra.
Carratt, Major, Punjab, R A, on sick leave, from Campbellpore.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 22.

Oakes, Lt, Bo, 2nd Durham L I, off leave, from Poona.
Wyelie, 2nd Lt, Ms, 2nd Welsh Regt, to rejoin, to Secunderabad.

JANUARY 23.

Dunn, Surg-Capt, Bengal, A M S, on appointment to Egyptian Army, to Cairo.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 24th January, 1896.

1. To-morrow the 25th instant the Corps will parade on the Oval in front of the Club premises Rampart Row at 4 p.m. sharp, and proceed to Colaba North Fort to continue the Annual Gun Target practice.

Dress:—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.

2. The following Government Resolution No. 190, dated 13th January 1896 on the Inspection Report of the Corps for 1894-95 is published for information:—

Resolution—These reports have been perused with satisfaction.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 21th January, 1896.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday the 25th instant at 4-45 p.m. at Town Hall, for Commanding Officer's parade. Dress.—Review order—Khaki.

Tram fares will be paid after parade by the Company Instructors.

Cadets will be conveyed in special Tram Cars on Saturday the 25th instant as follows:—

St. Mary's College.—Two double cars to leave Victoria Gardens at 4 p.m.

Byculla School.—One double car to leave Victoria Gardens at 4 p.m.

2. The Range will be reserved for "G" Company on Saturday afternoon the 25th instant. The trains for Cooria leave Victoria Terminus at 2-30, 3, and 3-30 p.m Bombay time, and Byculla 12 minutes later. The attendance on the range will count as Commanding Officer's parade.

3. The "Highland Cup" presented by C. E. Phillimore, Esq., will be fired for on the Cooria Range at 6-45 a.m. on Thursday the 30th January.

Conditions—Open only to members with less than 5 years service. Distances.—200 and 500 yards.

Positions—200 yards standing. 500 yards any military.

Number of Shots—Seven, and one sighting shot at each distance.

4. "D" Company team for the "Nicholson Cup" competition will consist of the following:—Qr. Mr. Sergt. Stephens, Cr. Sergt. Hinck, Sergts. Gordon and McKunion, Corpls. Valladares and Marks, Vols. Beeby and H. D'Silva.

The team for the "Bayley Shield" competition will consist of all the above members and also the following:—Corpl. Bligh and Vols. Byrne and Pegrand.

5. The class of instruction for proficiency certificates will assemble at Head-quarters at 6 p.m. on Wednesday 5th February. Officers, N. C. Officers and Vols. keen desirous of attending the class are requested to send their names to the Adjutant by the 1st proximo.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, January 23.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Bahadur Harilal Harjivan and Rao Bahadur Ladhabhai Harji are appointed to be sub pro tem third and fourth grade Depy Asst Political Agents respectively with effect from the 20th Aug 1895.

Mr W D Sheppard, I C S, acted as Asst Political Agent in subordinate charge of the Southern Maratha Country Jaghirs, in addition to his own duties as acting Collr of Kanara, from the 13th Sept to the 18th Oct 1895, both days inclusive.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr J E Fenton to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Ratnagiri Dist vice Mr F H Warden, transferred pending further orders; Mr W Hayland, on return from leave, to act as Dist supt of Police in the Surat Dist vice Mr Fenton, pending further orders; and Mr D G Ommanney to do duty as Asst Supt of Police in the Khandesh Dist during the absence on leave of Mr W H Luck or pending further orders.

Messrs Hamilton, I C S, and E H Moscardi, I C S, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Judge and Sessions Judge, Kanara on the 13th Dec 1895.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr A H Unwin, I C S, retiring:—Mr J B Alcock, I C S, to be second grade Judge and Sessions Judge vice Mr Unwin; Mr F C O Beaman, I C S, to be third grade Judge and Sessions Judge vice Mr Alcock, continuing to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Kanara, pending further orders; and Mr E M Pratt, I C S, to be sub protem Judicial Asst to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, pending further orders.

In continuation of Government Notification No. 1060, dated the 9th May 1895, extending the operation of Act XIII of 1859 to the district of ratnagiri, H E the Governor in Council is pleased, under Sec 2 of the said Act, to appoint the undermentioned officers in the district of Ratnagiri to exercise the powers vested by the Act in a Magistrate of Police:—Mr W W Drew, I C S, Collr and Dist Magte, Ratnagiri; and Rao Bahadur Sabajirao Chintaman Chinnis, Huzur Depy Collr, Ratnagiri.

Rao Saheb Waman Ganesh Raik, Mamlatdar, taluka Kopargaon in the district of Ahmednagar, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the second class in that district.

Mr G G W Macpherson, I C S, relinquished charge of the office of Judge and Sessions Judge, Belgaum, on the 6th inst.

Mr S M Fraser, I C S, relinquished charge as Asst Judge and Sessions Judge, Dharwar, on the 8th inst.

Mr S M Fraser, I C S, assumed charge of the office of Judge and Sessions Judge, Belgaum, on the 9th inst.

In exercise of the power conferred by Sec 321 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the City Magte, Ahmedabad, to take part with the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad in preparing and making out a list of persons liable and qualified to serve as Jurors or Assessors at trials to be held before the Court of Session in the Ahmedabad Sessions Division, and in hearing objections to the said list and revising the same in accordance with law.

Anan Narotam Bhogilal, acting Head Karkun, taluka Borsad in the district of Kaira, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers specified.

Rao Bahadur Ganesh Pandurang Thakar is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the first class in the Kolaba Dist, with effect from the date on which he may join his appointment as Dist Depy Collr, Kolaba, in pursuance of Govt Notification, Revenue Dept, No 316, dated the 11th Jan 1896.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint, in supersession of the orders in Govt's Notification No 221, dated the 9th Jan 1896, Mr F C O Beaman, I C S, acting Judge and Sessions Judge, Thana to act as Judge and Sessions Judge Nasik, in addition to his own duties, vice Mr A H Unwin, I C S retiring, and pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased under Sec 28 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, to invest within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the second class Subordinate Courts at Chalisgaon, Nawroji Sanjana, a native second class Subordinate Judge of Dahanu, who has been empowered by the Dist Judge under Sec 37 of the Act to perform the duties of the Judge of the Mahad Court during the temporary absence of the Subordinate Judge, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 50

Rao Saheb Venkatrao Pandurang Deshpande assumed charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Yeola in the Nasik Dist on the 11th inst.

Comdr E R Shopland, Port Officer of Karachi, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in the Karachi Dist and should exercise those powers within the area including Manora, Bet, Baba Island and Shamsuir.

Under the provisions of Sec 321 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Hazur Depy Collr, Belgaum, to take part with the Sessions Judge of Belgaum in preparing and making out a list of persons liable and qualified to serve as Jurors or Assessors at trials to be held before the Court of Session in the Belgaum Sessions Division and in hearing objections to the said list and revising the same in accordance with law.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Mirza Hassan Khan, deceased:—Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, B A, to be a Member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee for examining candidates in Persian, continuing to be Secy to, and a Member of, the said Committee for examinations in Hindustani and Marathi; and Mr G S Curtis, I C S, to be a Member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee for examining candidates in Arabic, continuing to be a Member of the said Committee for examinations in Gujarathi.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Rao Bahadur Kashinath Mahadev Thatte to be Huzur Depy Collr, Nasik; and Mr W Plunkett to be Dist Depy Collr, Nasik.

Rao Bahadur Venkatesh Bapuji Vadikar, Dist Depy Collr, Ahmednagar, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months with effect from 3rd Jan 1896.

Rao Saheb Lakshman Moreshvar Deshpande is appointed to act as Dist Depy Collr, Ahmednagar, during the absence of Rao Bahadur Venkatesh Bapuji Vadikar or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr H A Laxa to be Sub-Registrar of Bombay and Registrar of Joint Stock Companies vice Mr. Atmaram Trimbak Kharkar, retired; and Mr Vishvanath Vishnu to be sub pro tem Sub-Registrar of Bombay and Registrar of Joint Stock Companies until relieved by Mr Laxa.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr W G Betham to be Depy Conservr of Forest first grade; Mr G K Betham to be Depy Conservr of Forest second grade; Mr C Greathed to be Depy Conservr of Forests, second grade; Mr H Muir Depy Conservr of Forests third grade; Mr R H Madan, I C S., to hold the first grade Asst Conservatorship temporarily provincialised, and to rank for promotion next below Mr Hodgson; Mr Haripad Mitra, I C S., Extra Asst Conservr of Forests, first grade; Mr Balvant Ganesh Deshpande to be Extra Asst Conservr of Forests, second grade; and Mr D M Bijur to be Extra Asst Conservr of Forests, third grade.

Mr J W F Muir Mackenzie, I C S, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of special leave on urgent private affairs for two months.

Mr R B Stewart, I C S, passed an examination in Marathi according to the High Proficiency Test on the 8th Jan 1896.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

License to solemnize Marriages under the provisions of Sec 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act 1872, is hereby granted to the Rev W B Stover of the Dunker Brethren Church.

The following appointment is made:—The Rev H. Nelson B A, to be Chaplain of Saint Paul's, Poona, during the absence of the Rev C H Badham, B A, on furlough or until further orders.

The Rev J H Beck, M A, Bombay Ecclesiastical Estabt, has been granted by the Secy of State for India extraordinary leave for three months from the 8th Feb 1896.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

First Class Asst Surgn T D W Gillespie is appointed to be House Surgn of the J J Hospital vice Surgn Capt and Senior Asst Surgn John Gallagher, transferred to the Sassoon General Hospital, Poona.

Asst Surgn Manchersji Jamasji Mistri, L M and S, has been placed on general duty with effect from 8th Jan 1896.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn Major R J Faker, M D, to act as Civil Surgn, Supt Lunatic Asylum, and Supt Medical School, Hyderabad.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn Major W G H Henderson, F R C S, to act as Civil Surgn, Karachi, during the absence of Brgde Surg Lieut Col G Bainbridge, M D, or pending further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr P J Corbett, Asst Engr, 2nd grade is transferred from the Indus Right Bank Division to the Indus Left Bank Division.

With the sanction of the Govt of India, the undermentioned Executive Engineers, 3rd grade, are permitted to retire from the service, with effect from 23rd Dec 1895, under the orders contained in the Govt of India Resolution, Public Works Dept, No. 2873-J, dated 2nd Nov 1893:—Mr S N Squire and Mr H J Landon, Assoc M Inst C E.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to promote Messrs Gopal Vishvambhar Gayatonde, L C E, and H V R Kemball, Asst Engrs, 1st grade, and Exe Engrs, 3rd grade temporary rank, to Exe Engrs, 3rd grade permanent rank, with effect from 23rd Dec 1895.

(Railway).

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to grant furlough for eight months, with the usual subsidiary leave to Mr R G Dyson, Exe Engr, 2nd grade Depy Consulting Engr for Railways and Under Secy to Govt Public Works Dept, Railway, with effect from the 4th April 1896.

MISCELLANEOUS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY H M'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

(Original Side.)

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice has been pleased to grant Mr L A Watkins, First Depy Registrar, Judge's Clerk and Commissioner for taking Affidavits three months' extension of furlough from 10th Feb 18-8.

(Appellate Side)

The Dist Judge of Satara granted one month's privilege leave from the 6th Dec 1895 to Rao Saheb Waman Narayan Rahane, Subordinate Judge of Vita and Dahiwadi.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr Mangesh Hari Wagle a Sanad authorising him to practise as a Pleader in the Court or Courts of the Ratnagiri Dist as the Dist Judge may assign to him.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Arjun Ra gawani Mudliar has been appointed under Sec 40 of Act XIV of 1859 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act) to act as Clerk of the Dist Judge's Courts Poona, during the absence of Mr Krishnaji Ballal Phatak on privilege leave or pending further orders.

Mr Jesing Himehand has been appointed, under Sec 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act) to act as Clerk of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Kaira in the Ahmedabad Dist during the absence of Mr Bhogilal Lallubhai on leave or pending further orders.

Mr Ranchhodlal Govindram has been appointed, under Sec 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act) to act as Clerk of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Umreth in the Ahmedabad Dist during the absence of Mr Tulsiram Dolatram on leave or pending further orders.

Mr Byramji Padamji, Registrar of the Small Causes Court Poona, is granted an extension up to the 31st Jany 1896 of the privilege leave granted to him in Govt Notification No 8678, dated the 12th December 1895.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Hari Vinayak Kane, B A, LL B, to act as Registrar, Small Cause Court, Poona, during the absence of Mr Byramji Padamji or pending further orders.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division.

Mr L Robertson I C S, Asst Collr, Ahmedabad, is granted privilege leave for thirty days from the 21st inst.

Central Division.

Rao Saheb Chitambar Keshav Gadgil, probationary fourth grade Mamlatdar of taluka Sinnar in the Nasik Dist is confirmed in that grade.

Southern Division.

The following temporary promotions and acting appointment are ordered in consequence of the promotion of Rao Saheb Bhagwandas Ramji Gujar, fourth grade Mamlatdar, Karjat, from the 3rd Aug to the 20th Sept 1895: Rao Saheb Vinayak Narayan Parchure, acting Mamlatdar of Pen, to be sub pro tem fourth grade Mamlatdar at Pen from the 3rd to the 27th Aug 1895. Rao Saheb Bapuji Vinayak Khare, acting Mamlatdar, Gokak to be sub pro tem fourth grade Mamlatdar at Gokak from the 28th Aug to the 25th Sept 1895, and Rao Saheb Ramchandra Balaji Majli to act as Mamlatdar at Karjat vice Rao Saheb Vinayak Narayan Parchure and Rao Saheb Bapuji Vinayak Khare promoted to be sub pro tem fourth grade Mamlatdars.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 23RD OF JANUARY 1896.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Jacobabad, Agra and Ajmere, and has been either steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are highest in Rajputana, and lowest in the extreme south. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are north-westerly at Agra, Jeypore, Jacobabad, Jubbulpore, Malegaon and Masulipatnam, while calms and north-easterly to south-easterly breezes prevail elsewhy elsewhere. The force has been moderate tolight. This morning the wind velocity was 10 miles an hour at Bangalore and Amraoti. The maximum temperature is considerably in excess of the normal at Bhuj, Deesa, Karachi and Jacobabad, and the minimum 5° in defect at Jubbulpore, Calicut and Coimbatore. The highest temperature in the shade was 92° at Mangalore and the lowest 42° at Cawnpore. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are partially clouded in Mysore and the Madras Presidency. There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations. The isobars indicate that moderate to gentle winds are likely to blow on and off the West Coast between Karwar and Karachi. The weather is fine and settled over the whole country.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 22nd January 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·905
Temperature of the Air	76·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·9
Dew Point	58·9
Relative humidity of Air	739
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	83·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	66·6
General Directions of wind*	E, ENE, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours *	170

* From midnight to midnight.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of undelivered letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Alexander, A L
Ahmed Manall
Andrade, Thos Hyde
Abtool Satar
Adams, Madame M
Alagappacharry
Albert, A
Bellyon, J Gr
Bright, R Y L D'S
Burby, D A
Bercovice, Rosa D
Brice, A C
Ballantine, A D B, Mrs
Cadell, K J, Miss
Conroy, J T C, Dr
Cooke, E J
Claxton, Herbert
Cabies, A W
Cards, F
Canran, G H M, Major
Dart, J M, Dr
DeSouza, Manoel
Fenton, N M
Fernandes, S F
Fox, S, Mrs
Ghose, K P
Gart, A Th
Grumway, A
Grandi, Italia
Gath, Sydney
Hearne
Hinks, E J, Mrs
Hill, J G
Hopwood, Miss
Hodyson, P E
Hopkins, Chas W
Hodson, T C
Hodaud, Percy
Hutchins, Mrs
Hill, M
Hudson, H
Ismay, William
Jennings, W H
Jones, Leigh
Jones, R A, Revd
Jogandranah Chondri
Kapadier, B R
Keith, Col J
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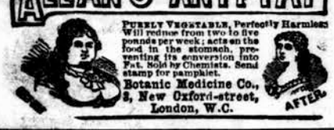

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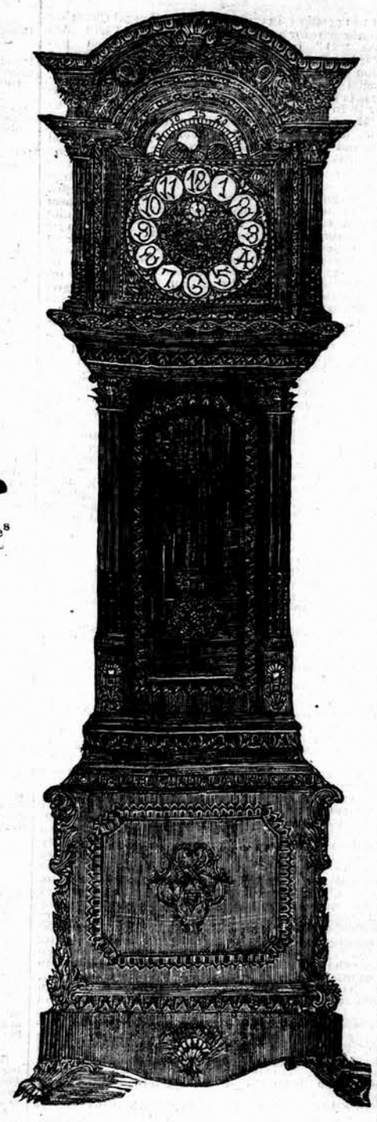

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